[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

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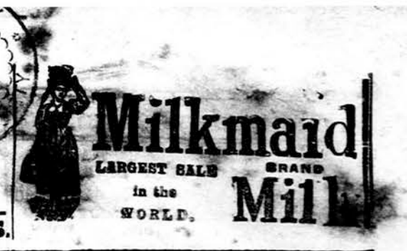
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India!
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.



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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
12th May	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6899
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	6650
7th July	CALEDONIA	7338		
4th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
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All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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FRANK RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,075	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,331	Verron	23th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	20th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 33, 2nd 0533 Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,
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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,003	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages
Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 14 May	11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 17 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid. 11 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

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9th May, 1906.

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S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.
(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000
UPWARDS.
(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
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(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640
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Electric Light and Fans throughout.
For further particulars apply to
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Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	23rd May
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOSA MARU	5823	K. Kato		16th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa	15th May	26th May
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	31st May	9 h June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112		10th July	21st July

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Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :
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Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)
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Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.
A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.
Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.
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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S. S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER, ...	2,687	B. Pigot, ...	20th May

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AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

THURSDAY, 10th May, 1906, 9 P.M. (S. T.)

6 CONTESTS ARRANGED.

NOVICE EVENT.—6st. pupils of PaddyGill—3 Round Bout.

BELTON vs. BLANCHE—3 Round Bout.

SOCIAL AMATEURS: Phillips vs. Jeffries—5 Round Bout.

Corpl. Ford R. S. vs. Pte. Kelly, Connaughts—5 Round Bout

For a purse by the Management,

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES.

PADDY GILL open to meet any man at 8-4 to 8-6, six rounds.

BIG FIGHT.

Pte. DAVE WILSON, R. S. Bantam Weight champion of Western India, and winner of Poona Tournament, who drew with PADDY GILL in 3 rounds.

vs.

Pte. Lamie, 93, Highlanders

for Rs. 250 aside—15 ROUNDS.

PRICES.

Ring Seats, Rs. 5, Orchestra, Rs. 3, Dress, Rs. 2 and Stalls Re. 1.

Soldiers and sailors half price TO ALL SEATS.

Box plan at SEYMOUR, DOVE AND CO.

PADDY GILL,
Manager.

NOTICE OF THE SECOND MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Connaught Mills Company Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 10th May, 1906, at 5 o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon to confirm the following resolution passed as special resolution at an Extraordinary General meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of April, 1906.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following :—

"The following articles shall be inserted after articles (7), namely, (7a) :—"The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unavailable by assets, or reducing or cancelling the liability on the shares, or cancelling unissued shares or otherwise as may seem expedient."

By Order of Board,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1906.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over

Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

and lodged with the

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Friday, the 20th day of April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per share, (Free of Income-Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1905, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after, THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th day of April, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

(By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

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170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. ;

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY, the 21st May, 1906, and following days commencing at 2-30 S. T. P. M. a quantity of Oil Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (o/d), Cardage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c. &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 11th May.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent, is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lot re-sold for the benefit of the State or ground rent charged at 6p. 2 per diem. for each lot, or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed unless the time has for special reason been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper,

G. H. HEWETT,
Director Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 455 of 1904.

HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI SUMAR of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Mohall outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

NARMADABAI, wife of GOVINDJI LALJI and GOVINDJI LALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Bapu Khore street, or Jambli Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 12th day of February, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants subject to the rights of the Trustees under an indenture of Trust the 8th day of September 1899, and the Trusts for charity thereby created in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the chawl standing thereon situate at Girgaum admeasuring about four hundred and sixty-seven square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 352 New No. 2222, Old Survey No. 649, and New Survey No. 7332, and Municipal Ward Nos. 2840, 2841, (1) and 2842 (2) Street Nos. 8, 1, 6, 2, and bounded on the East by the Gamdevi Road, on the West by the Outset Jalbai Sethna Doongarwalla, on the North by the house of Dadaji Manockji and on the South by the temple of Narbhadevi.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the sale) that they should on or before the 15th day of June, 1906, lodge in my Office, a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1906.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Next to Currency Bank,

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTERS, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	19,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA,

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I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong on all parts. J. R. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H.E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

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CHILD'S PONY AND TONGA.—FOR SALE Cheap, (Rs. 300) owner going Home.—"E" Care of this Office.

WANTED A NEW or SECOND-HAND LORRY with or without springs, latter preferred. Apply to The MANAGERS, Wellington Mews, Wolehouse Road, Bombay.

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BANKS.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
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Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
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Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GEORGE MILLER,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EADE'S

GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 282, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d

Wholesale Agents for India :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE OWNER PROCEEDING HOME.

3 MOTOR CARS. 1. 7 seated 24 H. P., Clement Bayard Car, very little used.

1. 12. H. P., Darracq Car, in good order.

1. 8. H. P., De Dion Car, also in very good order.

One pair very showy BAY WALER HORSES, height nearly 16. H. young, going in double and single harness.

One pair very showy BAY WALER COBS. Height 14-3, young, also going in double and single harness.

Apply MANAGER, BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY
28, Esplanade Road.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Real Cheap Bargains, 25th April to 31st May. First comers secure the best bargains. See below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Dress, and Suit Cases, Gladstone, Kit, and Hand Bags, Harness, Saddlery, Bed-Straps, Collar boxes, Purses, Holdalls, Miscellaneous Leather Goods and Travellers Requisites, See above and below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! OUR LAST ANNUAL SALE as the present Company changes hands from 1st June, owing to its conversion into a larger Company. Shares available apply by letter for particulars.—J. OAKES & Co., 59 Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM

in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building,

HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	2
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Henry Brooken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1885 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,733
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,235

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to
Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.35, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nations Hyderabad Deccan.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK
OF
ENGLISH-MADE
MOTOR-GOGGLES
Most decent in appearance
Suitable for Hot Climate.
ALSO
ENGLISH-MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

CUTICURA
Soap, Ointment, and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.
COMPLETE TREATMENT
For Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

YEARS OF TORTURE
Itching and Painful Sores Covering Head and Body Cured By Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HUMPHRY—THOMSON—April 28, at Christ's Church, Kuneoong, by the Rev C H Owen, M A, Arthur Dunville Humphry, M R C S, Engl L R C P, Lond (St Barts), to Margaret Hardie Thomson, second daughter of the late Graham Hard'e Thomson, Marlborough Terrace, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BIRLEY—May 2, at Ba rackpore, Grace Dalgliesh, the beloved wife of L Birley
HUGGINS—May 3, at Chudderghaut, Angelina, the beloved wife of Sergeant J S Huggins, aged 58 years
LUCAS—April 12, at Calcutta, Theophilus Andrew Babin Lucas, aged 25 years son of the late Lucas Theodore Lucas, of Berrisal
OLIVER—May 5, at Malapuram, Bess the wife of W G Oliver
PARKER—May 2, at Tonk, Rajputana, George Clement Parker, State Engineer, aged 31 years.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.
ONLY FROM
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 25 n. High water, 0 6 n., 0 57a. Low water, 6 5m., 0 47a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
Connaught Mills Company, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p m. (S. T.)
Boxing at Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (S. T.)
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Oval.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During April the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,811. Among them the number of new admissions was 435; classified as stated below:—Men, 135; Women, 140; Children, 160. The average daily attendance was 60.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION AT DADAR.—The feast of Nossa Senhora da Salvacao was kept up, with great solemnity, on Sunday last, at the church of the same name. Dadar, preceded by solemn vespers, which were presided over by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, the Rev. Dr. da Monte preached the sermon. Mozart's Mass, No. 12, was selected for the occasion. The sacred edifice was decorated with flags and bunnerets, and was a pleasing sight to the passers-by.

A SMART ARREST.—Rampal Baldev, a coal muccadum at Tank Bunder, reported to the police that while he was lying on his cot outside his hut some person tore open his waist-coat and removed currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 712. While inquiries were being made, information was received of the arrest by P. C. 0250 of a Pardeshi boy named Ramjivan Kalkaprasad with the notes in question which he was trying to cash at Mumbadevi. The complainant identified two of the notes for Rs. 50 each, which bore his signature.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master comencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March.....Pompoo.....Hume
Overture.....Mis nielio.....Auber
Selection.....The Girl From Kays.....Caryll
Clarionet Solo.....Rossini.....Rossini
Selection.....Mr Popple of Ippleton.....Ruben
Valse.....Hafbail Tauze.....O Fetras

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer bhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

Consideration was given to letter dated 3rd May 1906 from the Municipal auditors, which was as follows:—With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution, communicated under your letter No. 1903 of the 30th April 1900, we have the honour to report that we have examined the accounts for the month of April 1906, and found them correct. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was paid on the 2nd April 1905, under the order of the Commissioner, to the City Improvement Trust, on account of the Municipal Contribution to that Body under Section 72 (1) of Act IV of 1898. We are, however, doubtful as to the correctness of the amount so paid for the following reasons:—There exists a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in the Budget for the current year, to meet the contribution, payable to the Trust under Section 72 (1) only, and not under Section 72 (1) and 73 as in previous years. This contribution, we respectfully think, should be limited to the actual requirements of the Trust, for the year 1905-07 as worked out from their Estimate for the year, agreeably to Counsel's opinion printed at page 824 of the Abstract of Proceedings, Volume XXVI, Part I. On a reference to the Budget Estimate of the City Improvement Trust for the year 1906-07, it appears that the amount required to balance the General Account of the Trust, exclusive of the Municipal contribution under Section 72 (1) which is estimated by the Trust at 6 lakhs, comes to a little below Rs. 2,25,000 and not Rs. 3,00,000, as paid by the Municipality.
The above letter was recorded.

ADDRESS TO MR. VICCAJI MEHERJIBHAI.

A correspondent writes under date 6th inst:—A crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of all creeds and classes residing in Tarapur-Chinchani and adjoining villages was held yesterday evening in the hall of Mr. Jehangirji Dadabhoy's house at Tarapur to present an address to Mr. Viccaji Meherjibhoy, congratulating him upon his having been invested by Government with the powers of an Honorary Special Magistrate. On the motion of Mr. Narshilal Harilal seconded by Mr. N. R. Babre, Mr. G. G. Desai, District Deputy Collector, Bhivandi Prant, Thana District, was voted to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it had given him great pleasure to have been in that part of the sub-division, on the occasion of this meeting, and to have been invited to be present at a function held in honour of a public-spirited member of a highly respectable Parsee family. Mr. Dady Eduiji Taraporwalla then read the address of the inhabitants of Tarapur-Chinchani, which gave expression to the deep satisfaction that his investiture, with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate, had spread throughout the population of this part of the District. It bore tribute to the many public services, which were rendered by the recipient of the address as a member of the Taluka and District Local Boards, as a trustee of the Parsee Anjuman of Tarapur, as the chairman of the Sanitary Committee and of the Branch school of the Aryan Education Society at Tarapur, and as a public-spirited landlord and inhabitant of the Thana District. In conclusion a hope was expressed that Mr. Viccaji Meherjibhoy would live long to enjoy the present honour and to receive yet higher recognition of his useful and disinterested public services.

Before delivering to Mr. Viccaji the handsome address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, the chairman said he was gratified to observe that the action of Government in conferring magisterial powers upon Mr. Viccaji had been received by the public with such cordial joy and satisfaction. He felt convinced that Mr. Viccaji would exercise those powers wisely and justly, and thus establish his qualification for the receipt of higher distinction from Government. The chairman had heard a great deal of the noble traditions of the Viccaji family and it was creditable to Mr. Viccaji that he had not been content to shine in their reflected light, but had earnestly endeavoured to preserve and to strengthen those traditions.

The chairman then garlanded, Mr. Viccaji on behalf of the assembly. A song specially composed by Mr. Dady Eduiji Taraporwalla in honour of the occasion was sung with musical accompaniment.

Mr. Viccaji Meherjibhoy received spontaneous applause when he rose to thank the inhabitants of Tarapur-Chinchani and adjoining villages for the elegant address which they had presented to him, and the artistic casket in which it was enclosed. He expressed his high sense of gratitude to Government for the gracious honour they had conferred upon him, and his assurance that he would do all in his power to prove worthy of their confidence. He was deeply touched by the tributes that had been paid to the great deeds of his beloved ancestors. He would exert himself heart and soul to follow their noble example in the future as he had done in the past. In offering the services, which he had rendered during the last 21 years he had merely performed his duty to the Government to which he was loyally devoted, and to the people to whom he belonged. The appreciative manner in which those services had been recognized would lead him to address himself in future with all the earnestness of which he was capable to those great interests which it behoved every public spirited and loyal citizen of His Majesty to serve to the best of his power and ability.

Messrs. Narshilal Harilal, Pestonji Cursetji Taraporwalla, Narayan Sakharam Fadke, Trimbak Narayan Tasker, Kundanlal Vamanrao Vamdutt made speeches suited to the occasion. Mr. Jehangirji Dadabhoy Taraporwalla proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman which was most cordially responded to. The presentation of flowers, etc. terminated the proceedings of one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Tarapur-Chinchani.

Another public meeting composed of the Parsee ladies and gentlemen of Tarapur presided over by Mr. Jehangirji Dadabhoy was held this morning at which an address from the Parsee community of Tarapur was presented to Mr. Viccaji Meherjibhoy.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 28th April, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,090, being a decrease of Rs. 3,72 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 28th April, 1906, were Rs. 54,046, being a decrease of Rs. 33,831.

RASH AND SCALP SORES.
ZAM-BUK CURES A WIGAN CHILD.

A Wigan examiner reporter has just investigated the remarkable cure by Zam-Buk of the three year old son of Mr. John Mawdsley, of 451, Bickershaw Lane, Abram, near Wigan. For twelve months the poor child suffered with irritating scalp sores, a complaint which often attacks adults as well as young children. Only Zam-Buk was able to grow new, healthy skin in place of the mass of itching sores, and make the scalp clean and sweet.

For the first eighteen months of his life said Mr. Mawdsley to the reporter, my baby was as healthy as could be desired. Then a rash broke out on his head, and soon small pimples formed. These seemed to fill up with water, and they became so irritable that we couldn't keep this fingers away from them, Consequently, his head became one mass of sores. He was in perfect misery, and his mother and myself were at our wit's end to know what we could get to relieve his sufferings. We tried four different doctors, but no avail. Neither salve nor medicine did him any good, and his life continued to be a perfect misery until he was nearly three years old. Then we saw Zam-Buk advertised, and got a free sample. Such an improvement was seen after the application of even so small a quantity that we got a 1/1 1-2 box and preserved with the applications, As we rubbed it in the irritations, was allayed, and the scalp by degrees assumed a healthier tone The child was soon able to rest better, and now, thanks to Zam-Buk, has been completely cured. He is now as healthy looking a boy as can be found in the country. Both my wife and I seize every opportunity to tell of Zam-Buk's wonderful healing power, and we hope other parents will be guided by our experience.

Zam-Buk makes the skin healthy and soft, It is unequalled for running sores, sore heads inflamed or irritating patches, raw chapped hands, chills, chafing, eczema boils, ulcers, bad legs, piles, diseased ankles, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds sprains, stiffness, sore throat and chest, cold sores, and nerve pains.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re 1 and Rs 2-4 per box or they may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2 8. per box.

FREE SAMPLE :—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co's, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 10th May, 1906.

RECRUITING AND BEER.

A MILITARY correspondent writes:—That beer is often a valuable ally in securing many of our recruits is pretty well-known, as well as the fact that good malt liquor is a fluid food, and is the drink preferred not only by the working classes of Great Britain. Beassey, the great contractor of the fifties, gave it as his opinion, and this after having employed navvies of all countries, that the British navvy—who had been greatly fed upon malt liquor—had not his counterpart in the World for solid and sustained labour is also known. But what is not made known to our recruit is that directly he lands as a soldier in India, and is sent up-country, he meets with his first great disillusion (termed by him a shame with a sanguinary adjective preceding the noun). The fact however stares him blankly in the face, for he is informed by order that he not only is expected, but that he has to bolster up the country brewing trade—that his officer has to compel him to drink a quart a day of the country Beer before he is permitted to drink any good British beer.

This ruling made in the years gone by when most of our present soldiers had not been born—when freight facilities were insufficient to secure a certainty of a beer being at his canteen had a raison d'etre, but now while the British Brewers are keenly competing for his patronage, and can easily supply all his wants, such a ruling is an anachronism, and should be made obsolete, whereas we hear that a renewal of the contracts with the Country Brewers is being favourably considered. If these contracts are renewed, it will be with a callous indifference to the wishes and desires of the soldiers serving in India, who surely should be allowed to decide which beer they will drink seeing that they have to pay for it. To force the soldier to drink the country brewed while he prefers the Home made article, is grossly unfair and unjust. We learn that one of the Labour Members in the House of Commons has recently been approached with the view of ventilating the grievance, and to secure a list for publication of the officers who are shareholders in this Indian monopoly. Subjoined is the order that is being issued to Presidents of Regimental Institutes by the Country Brewers:—

INDIAN ARMY ORDER No. 98.

"Doubts having arisen as to the quantity of Country Brewed Beer which must be drawn from Indian brewers before Corps are free to obtain Malt-Liquor from other sources under Regimental arrangements, it is notified for guidance that at Stations where the Contract System is in existence the minimum quantity mentioned in A. R. I. Vol. 2, para. 699, new edition, is that laid down in Vol. 2 old edition, paras 695 693, viz. the quart per diem for every man who drinks beer and this rule must be adhered to as long as present contracts with the Indian brewers remain in force."

Is it not high time this "order" be consigned to the waste paper basket? and the soldier treated as a thinking unit as well as a drinking one—possessing at least some claim to fair treatment with an undeniable right to drink British beer when he wants it; and is prepared to pay for it. The Country Brewers know that except under compulsion the British soldier will not drink country brewed beer, hence the necessity for these contracts being quietly renewed with the Indian Military Authorities for another lengthy period and the soldier again forced to submit to an iniquitous compulsion.

TRAVANCORE.

THE NEW SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

THE Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1080 M. E, 1904 5 A.D., shows that the new scheme for the early completion of settlement operations was sanctioned on the 23rd September and introduced on the 16th November 1904. Mr. T. Rajaram Row B.A., Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, was placed in charge of the Department. The inordinate delay in settlement not only entailed heavy expenditure to the State out of all proportion to the original estimate, but also gave rise to practical difficulties of various kinds in the administration of the land revenue. The Settlement Department had undertaken the almost impossible task of clearing away the accumulated annual jamabundy work of a hundred years and much of their time was taken up in elaborate enquiries into titles and levying of fines known as "vilayartham" on escheat and viruthi or service inam lands. After considerable discussion and minute enquiry into the causes which had led to the delay and excessive cost, it was found that efficiency and expedition could be secured only by a medical change in the methods of work. The results are thus summarised:—

"A year's experience of the working of the new scheme has so far justified the expectations formed when the scheme was introduced. But it has also brought to light several defects and inaccuracies in the data on which the forecast was framed. On actual examination of the work in the several taluks it has turned out that the balances of work are much heavier than they were shown to be at the time the scheme was framed and that much of the work under various stages which was shown to have been done had not really been even taken up in respect of hundreds of survey numbers. Arrears of this kind are being still discovered from time to time as the work advances and even now it has not been possible to ascertain exactly what the arrears are in each taluk. This is due to the irregular and unmethodical way in which work was conducted under the old system. All the processes connected to with settlement were started almost simultaneously. The preliminary stage of preparing class'fication registers was not completed before registration and assessment work was taken up and work may be still in the initial stages in certain portions of taluks, and even villages when chitrahs and rough pattahs would be put in hand and even fair pattahs actually issue. This was not confined to one or two taluks, but was extended over nearly 15 taluks in the State. As a consequence it is now found that even in a taluk like Neyyattinkara which was shown as settled four years ago and which had on that account been omitted from the forecast, there were balances of work under such preliminary stages as classification, sub-division, registration and assessment in respect of several fields. Such a state of things could not but vitiate the forecast framed and retard progress. Strenuous efforts had to be made by the Settlement Peishkar to bring up the arrears under some items within the short time, five months, that he had before him, before the commencement of registration enquiries under the new scheme. The confusion in which matters were found to be when work was resumed under the new scheme and the absence of correct data as to the state of the arrears have already retarded the realisation of the expectations formed when the scheme was framed. The taluks of Shencottah and Vilavancode were expected to be settled by the end of 1030 (15th August 1905) and the registers of Quilon, Karunagapalli, Ambalapuzha and Nevvattinkara were also to be completed during the year. But these results have not yet been attained although the Peishkar and his subordinates were unremitting in their efforts to push on with the work. As already observed there was some unavoidable delay in commencing the work under the new scheme, But there were also other causes for the delay which have been engaging the attention of Government. There is still a tendency in the Department to relapse into the old methods of working, avoiding working in the field and doing all work from head offices by carrying on correspondence with the subordinates. This is against the spirit of the new scheme. With a view to remedy these defects another conference was held during the current year with the Settlement officers and as the result of the discussions held the original forecast has been slightly modified without, however, exceeding the original estimate of 4 years and the staff has been strengthened both in the superior and subordinate grades so as to be able to cope with the enormous quantity of work under various heads which has to be got through and which had not been brought to notice when the original forecast was framed.

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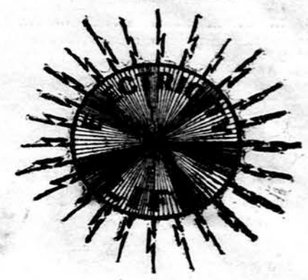

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In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made especial study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

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(Sd.) N. C.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1906.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The past year is referred to in the annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association as having been remarkable for the unprecedented prosperity of the Mill Industry, the Bombay mills having prospered with those of the rest of the world. The large cotton crop of the season resulted in comparatively low prices for the raw material, while the ever-increasing demand for the manufactured article raised prices all round and produced a record year for profits in the Indian mills. There was an increase of something like 27,000 spindles and 4,000 looms, some 15,000 more being ordered for the ensuing season. The retiring chairman, Sir Sassoon J. David, in his speech, yesterday, described the year as one of exceptional prosperity and, what is more satisfactory, spoke of the coming year as very hopeful. He did not close his eyes to the possibility of over-supplying the present demand, if millowners persist in adding to their loom-power. But he warned them that it was advisable to continue to study the market and its exact requirements very closely and maintain the improvement of the quality of production. This done, he foresees no disaster as the country affords sufficient scope for a good deal of further expansion in Bombay's weaving industry. The outlook, he says—and many, if not all, will agree with him—as far as the general position is concerned, is bright, as most mills have secured profits by making forward sales up to the end of the current year. But millowners who depend chiefly upon the China market cannot be so sanguine as Sir Sassoon David. Stocks in the hands of middlemen have accumulated and the fluctuations of currency may tell against them. But Sir Sassoon points to Manchuria as the source whence their help will come, and he regards that market for cloth as a hitherto neglected field for the export of Indian made cloth, though our exports there so far this year have been insignificant as compared with those of last year.

After referring to the desirability of improving Indian cotton, Sir Sassoon David made, reference to the untimely agitation started some months ago against the working hours at the mills. Considering the great importance of the question, he could but think, conscientiously, that the account, given by a correspondent of our contemporary of the condition of the mill-hands, and as he magnanimously added "served a most useful propose in drawing attention to the question of mill-labour in India and contained well-founded allegations against the practice in vogue in many of the Bombay mills," was "more highly coloured than the circumstances actually justified"—an opinion, we believe, which was and is still shared by the great bulk of millowners and managers in Bombay. The millowners, as Sir Sassoon claimed obviated strikes and riots by their tactfulness. Had they not exercised the amount of tact they did it is impossible to say the amount of mischief which might have been caused. They reduced the number of working hours in order that the royal visitors might find a tranquil population. But since their departure the millowners have reverted to a more satisfactory arrangement under which the lot of the Bombay operative is happier than that of the operator of any other manufacturing district, not excepting the county of Lancashire, even though the millowners are not unanimous and the hands at some of the mills are permitted to work as many hours as they like. The retiring Chairman lamented the loss of unanimity. So did several other members but the Association legislated, or attempted to legislate to meet a temporary emergency, accentuated by an untimely outside agitation. Their resolution could not be expected to have permanent effect considering the conditions under which it was arrived at. Sir Sassoon did no more than his duty in referring to the matter but he and the Association will act wisely if they wait and watch the trend of popular feeling before taking any further measures—especially in invoking the aid of Government whose intervention they might live to resent, even if they welcomed it to-day.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Corporation to-day is to discuss the question of fire precautions in the City, and in doing so its members will have the advantage of having before them an elaborate and exhaustive report by the Commissioner dealing with the whole subject and offering several practical suggestions. The Commissioner deals first with the matter of staircases in buildings, and it will be remembered that in the Chuckla-street fire lives were lost through the defects in the stairway in the building which was destroyed. It is undoubtedly desirable that in large buildings there should be at least one emergency staircase, but the powers of the Municipality in the matter are unfortunately very limited. The position or number of stair-cases cannot be regulated and so long as it is substantially constructed and calculated to afford means of egress for the people ordinarily using it the Municipality must pass it. But the Commissioner suggests the adoption of a new bye-law the object of which is to secure for large premises more capacious stair-cases, and that they be either built outside the walls or be completely enclosed by walls of brick, stone, concrete iron or other incombustible material. The Commissioner also makes some suggestions as to the augmentation of the fire-brigade staff and its equipment. His suggestions are very modest, though he would have three new combined chemical engines and fire-escapes driven by motor power, whereas the Chief Officer of the Fire-Brigade merely recommends the addition of one hand-propelled ladder. Experience has shown the latter appliance to be absolutely useless, and we doubt if in the history of the fire-brigade in Bombay ladders have proved efficacious in the rescue of one solitary individual in a fire. As a rule the escape reaches the scene of a conflagration after the flames have been extinguished, and its laggardly arrival generally proves the one redeeming point of humour in the whole distressing occurrence. The Chief Officer's suggestion as to the substitution of motor power for horses-traction on existing engines is worthy the consideration of the Corporation, if it be in addition to and not instead of the purchase proposed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner also urges the necessity of increasing the strength of the Brigade, which apparently remains where it was when the City was of much smaller populated area. He would have electric street calls, appliances which the Telephone Company can easily supply, and would also employ a staff of eleven men for the sole purpose of watching and regulating the supply of water to fires. All these suggestions are highly to be approved, and there can be no doubt that if they are adopted Bombay will be in a better position to deal with fires than it is to-day. That is, of course, always assuming that we can rely on an adequate supply of water, and we are bound to say that the state of affairs revealed in the Commissioner's report on this part of the question is highly discreditable to the Municipality. The system of inlet and outlet mains is defective. The defect has been already considered by the Corporation and approval has been given to the provision of one further inlet main each to both Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs and to an additional short length outlet being provided at Malabar Hill, where the existing outlet main is not sufficient to serve simultaneously the area commanded by the Queen's Road main, and that commanded by the main running North from Gamdevi. The actual execution of these works was for some time suspended pending a decision as to the comparative advantages of steel and iron mains and more recently by the necessity of revising the estimates in consequence of a serious rise in the price of iron. And so fires have occurred and there has been no water to cope with them. How it comes that the Insurance Companies have not offered a vigorous protest we do not know, but the fault clearly lies with the Corporation which must no longer wait to dispute over trifles. The estimates will, the Commissioner hopes, be presented for the approval of the Corporation in June or July, and if funds can be provided the works should be executed during the next cold weather. When these mains are completed, he says, it will always be possible for supply to be turned on in the direction of any fire within five minutes from receipt of the fire report. Then the sooner the Corporation redeems its reputation as a body of responsible men the better for them and for us.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The report of Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the working of the Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates and a Government Resolution, reviewing the same, were issued yesterday. Mr. Kemp considered the work done by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates on the whole very satisfactory, that they take a genuine interest in their work and recognise that they are appointed to expound and enforce the law rather than to criticise it. The Governor in Council endorses this view and desires the thanks of Government to be conveyed to the Benches for their valuable services voluntarily rendered to the city. Incidentally the Chief Presidency Magistrate refers to the laxity to discipline noticeable in some courts. There is too much noise, he remarks and "an accused person is sometimes allowed to remain supplicating the Bench after sentence has been passed. "A little firmness," he adds, "on the part of the Benches referred to will, I have no doubt, remedy this." No doubt ; but it ought not to be left to the Benches to maintain order. The fault lies with the police. Youthful European police officers set a bad example to native subordinate ranks, stroll about, talking and occasionally smoking, in the verandahs and make no attempt whatever either to facilitate the despatch of business or to prevent the public or sepoys loudly discussing their own affairs to the annoyance of the Court. "Then clear the Court" is the inevitable reply. The remedy would be worse than the disease. There is more noise outside the Court than inside and the people who should prevent it are not only the principal offenders but the individuals upon whom the Court have to depend for the production of the accused and the evidence against them. On duty in each Court should be an officer of sufficient experience and seniority to enable him to enforce order. It might then be left to the Magistrates to punish offenders. Such is their duty, not to wrestle for decorum with half a hundred policemen and a hundred of the "hoi polloi."

The difficulty of obtaining a quorum to which Mr. Kemp refers is gradually diminishing, more especially as in the holiday time the requisite number has been reduced to two. Two would be able to deal with the cases before them all the year round, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate objects that in the case of a difference of opinion the Chairman would be able, by his casting vote, to over-ride his colleague. That is the very idea which led to a casting vote being given to a Chairman, so as to prevent business being brought to a dead-lock. The power is not infrequently exercised and there would be no greater objection to it by one man than there is sometimes by two. But it would be of advantage to allow of certain cases—obstruction for instance—being dealt with by two, who must sometimes wait for the appearance of a third Magistrate. Reference is made to the petition of a number of cart-drivers who considered themselves harshly dealt with in that they were fined for cruelty to animals. If serious notice were taken of such a petition we might next expect to have thieves and pick-pockets, dacoits and murderers, petitioning for a reform of the law. The Commissioner of Police did not display his usual discretion when he sent for the men and pointed out how they might circumvent the magistrates. Cruelty to animals in Bombay is practised to an almost incredible extent, not merely by tikka-drivers and khatara-wallas, but by private individuals, and not only the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but those also of the police force, should combine with the magistrates to suppress it.

BOMBAY'S FOREST PRODUCTS.

COMMENTING on the Forestry Section of the recent Industrial Exhibition in Bombay, Mr. Gleadow, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, remarks : "It may be said that the Department in this case conferred much more benefit than it received, for the notice given was so short that nothing of real utility to the Department could be undertaken, and efforts had to be concentrated on the usual collections. The one object whose importance to this Department outweighs all others is the utilisation of second and third class timbers. It is almost hopeless to try and induce furniture makers, builders, etc., to use these woods, some of which are excellent, but if Government could have shown my camp tables of 'Cedrela toona,' 'Briadelia retusa,' 'Elæodendron glaucum,' my light cot of 'Pterocarpus marsupium' good after years of hard service ; panelling and furniture in 'hed', kalam, 'shiwan,' carving in 'Wrightea tomentosa,' etc., etc., golf clubs of babul, tiwas, bhendi, dhaman, palms, etc. it is possible that the market might have been stimulated." Interested persons should apply to Mr. Gleadow for permission to inspect his remarkable possessions.

A RESOLUTION in the Home Department on the privilege leave rules will probably be issued this week.

IT is notified for information that the Royal Indian Marine steamer Duffrin, arrived at Southampton on the 6th instant.

The despatch of stores from Bandipur in Kashmir to the Gilgit Agency will commence on the 10th June and will continue till the 30th September.

THE death has occurred in London after an operation for appendicitis, of Mr. Fred. Tatham, one of the best known and most popular planters in Ceylon.

DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State regarding the proposals for police reorganisation by the various local Governments may be expected within the next few weeks.

THE Indian Game Law question is still under consideration. It is possible that the legislation may take a different shape from the Bill originally sent out, in view of the criticisms by the local Governments.

A large physical laboratory is to be built by the Punjab Education Department in Lahore on the present camping-ground of the Public Works Department, as soon as the new Public Works offices are constructed.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that Mr. V Krishnaswami Iyer, High Court Vakil and a leader of the Indian Bar at Madras, has been chosen to preside at the next Session of the Madras Provincial Conference to be held in June at Tinnevelly. The choice is excellent and Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer may be expected to make a well-informed, intelligent and sober President.

RAO BAHADUR V. J. KIRTIKAR, Government Pleader, having retired from Government service, Government have selected Mr. Mahadeo Bhasker Choubal, one of the leading pleaders of the Appellate Side Bar, to succeed him. Mr. Choubal has had a most successful school and college career, having carried off several prizes, both at school and the University. He passed his LL B. examination with honours in 1883, and since then has had very successful practice.

THE existence of a submarine weapon, at present unknown to Naval experts and also to the military submarine miner, has been, says the "United Service Gazette," recently discovered. The weapon is a simple yet most ingenious form of blockading mine, which lends itself to the ready and safe manipulation of its layers, and, at the same time, presents the greatest difficulties to an opposing power in determining its locale and in counter-mining after discovery. This tremendous agent is not of the nature of the common, fixed, ordinary mechanical or electro-mechanical type or floating type of mine, such as those used in the Russo-Japanese War, but it is of an entirely different and infinitely more ingenious kind. Moreover this sub-marine weapon is known to a very few individuals, and it remains to be seen what use will be made of it. It is thought that the deadly results of this invention will create a tremendous effect on naval warfare, and will probably assist, more powerfully than any other consideration, in impressing on civilised Powers the advisability of adopting international arbitration.

EXPERIMENTS have been conducted by the naval authorities at Portsmouth Dockyard to test the effect of submerging coal under the sea for long periods. It is contended that Welsh steam coal submitted to this process possesses greater calorific properties than coal left exposed to the open air. The experiments were begun two years ago, when several crates, each containing about two tons of coal, were lowered into No. 2 Basin, and a similar amount from the same stack was placed upon the coaling point. At intervals portions of the submerged and stacked coal have been burned before experts in the dockyard furnaces, and the results of the experiments, it is stated, show conclusively that the coal that has been submerged gives better results in steam generating than that stacked in the open air. It is considered very improbable, however, that the system will be adopted to any extent for war purposes. Owing to the enormous amount of coal carried by a warship it is essential that it should be thoroughly dried before being placed in the bunkers, and this can be effected only by spreading it over a large area of ground. At Portsmouth no such area is available. The chief object of the experiment, it is believed, was to ascertain whether the method could be utilised in the tropics, where the great heat draws off from the coal many of its properties.

A PILGRIM SHRINE IN PROVENCE.

IMAGINE MATLOCK as it might have been had its centre of attraction, the force which moulded and fashioned it, been a saint instead of a spring. Imagine this saint to have been buried on the High Tor, which thenceforward became the holy spot of the country round. Imagine further, instead of the prosaic and banal forces which created the modern watering-place, the genius, at once imaginative and astute, of French Catholicism to have taken the exploitation of this holy spot in hand. The superb crag, being holy, cannot be left as profane Nature made it. Against its towering escarpment rise churches, tier above tier, for the tomb must have a shrine ; higher up, built into the heart of the cliff-face, a castle, for the shrine must be protected from lawless hands ; at the summit, securer still, the mansion of the priests. As for the circling villas that look down, like spectators in an antique theatre, upon the Tor from the opposite hillside, they are all turned into cottages clinging to its feet.

Some such process as that indicated, says C. H. H in the "Manchester Guardian" will be apt to go in the mind of the English, or at least the North-country, visitor to the famous pilgrim shrine of Rocamadour. The "Rock of Saint Amadour" stands out with a boldness of profile conspicuous even in a country of castled crags, in one of the bare lime-stone glens that descend from the south into the beautiful and fertile valley of the Dordogne. The high tableland through which the little river Alzou has carved its way is so even that the traveller who approaches otherwise than by the valley has hardly any warning of what is to come, until he finds himself at the edge of the ravine and the mighty headland of Rocamadour confronting him, half a human creation in appearance, with its girdle of churches, its crown of ramparts, and its feet of houses. Two roads lead down into the valley—one, for carriages, in long and gradual curves, the other a rough bridle-path for walkers and cattle not to speak of yet briefer and less authentic tracks favourred by goats and boys. The village street, immediately under the shadow of the Rock, is entered by a rather imposing ancient stone gateway, with the usual solemn notices to motorists and other prospective evildoers. At the further end begin the flights of steps which lead to places of chief resort. The pilgrim's progress, hitherto, on the whole horizontal is henceforth, in its general tenour nearly vertical, and we wonder whether the Wife of Bath, coming here in her round of famous shrines, as she surely did, did not repent of her ten pounds of headdress before she was half-way up. Her ambling nag could have made little of Rocamadour. We expect she was glad (as we were ourselves) to find that in a narrow coign of vantage in the face of the cliff room had been found for a hostelry—even (with the extraordinary cleverness of French builders in using every inch of space to the utmost) for a narrow street. At this hostelry we ourselves also turn in (it is the "Sainte-Marie"), and find a reception as hospitable and a hostess as easily gracious and as talkative as French receptions and hostesses are wont to be. When one is once accustomed to hang suspended against the face of a cliff, "like those that gather samphire, dreadful trade," one rapidly loses even the possibility of imagining the embarrassment that merely to imagine it produces in others. The little table at which I took my solitary table d'hote (for the season of pilgrimage is not yet) was rather uncomfortably crowded with good things ; the little waitress (also a Marie) expressed her concern that Monsieur was "si gene" upon which I ventured a joke to the effect that the hotel itself was "gene" on its narrow perch. She had not a notion what I meant, she had been gathering samphire too long.

The shrine itself affects the historically minded pilgrim, as usual, with mixed sensations. The Revolution destroyed most of the work of the mediæval builders, in the vain hope of destroying mediæval superstition; the nineteenth-century Church, resolute and resourceful as ever, but no longer in touch, like the Church of the Middle Ages, either with science or with art, multiplies the miracles and "restores," the architecture. In the imitation 'relics'—the restored and repainted effigy of Saint Amadour and the like—the two processes may be said to coincide. There is even a replica of Durandal, the sword of Roland, the "original" having been destroyed by the Huguenots; and the replica, too, is stuck manfully into the stone wall by the prowess of that hero, and still retains its place with a due incrustation of rust. My guide did not affect to conceal that the present sword was "restored"; but that there had been an original wielded by the champion himself, and planted in that very wall, he had naturally no doubt. Roland, however, belongs to recent epoch in the history of this shrine ; for Amadour is no other than Zaccheus, and its greatest treasure is a black image of the Virgin, once his property. Many are the trophies of this Virgin's miraculous beneficence, which those who have profited by it have suspended (like Horace's sailors) in the dim light of this rock temple. Iron manacles hang grimly aloft against the face of the crag, which no touch of mason's tool has disarmed of its native rudeness; a ship, rigged and masted in the fashion of Nelson's time, depends from the roof. And this roof, also, is the native rock—the precipice overhanging so far at the top that its jutting cornice sufficed for one side of the vaulting. A little gallery is even contrived, running outside along the jetting angle and clinging to it with clamps and bolts, from which one may look down into the yawning depths and count the chimneys in the village into which one could drop a stone.

For this kind of sensation, however, there is still more thrilling entertainment or exercise provided higher up. Further flights of steps lead to the summit level, where the whole area of this rocky headland is occupied by the priests' house, the palace of the Bishop of Cahors, and the pleasant garden enclosing them, the garden being itself enclosed by ramparts which run out to the extreme edge of the precipice on each side. From these sublimities it is only a step, not to "the ridiculous," but, what happens quite as often, to the commonplace ; for you have only to walk out of the gate of this quite garden enclosure to find yourself on an ordinary country road that leads, unromantically level and direct, to the little hamlet, visible against the sky line half a mile away, whence the descent began, and where, if well advised, you have left your bicycle or ordered your carriage to wait. Of visible means of subsistence for these villagers there is little to be seen. But sheep and goats browse on the scanty pasture of the glen, and on the uplands grow the vines of the pelerinage—red and white,—and truffles for which the whole district is famous. And then, with July, when vacations begin and the sweet season "pricketh men to go on pilgrimages," come the pilgrims themselves—thirty thousand in the three months,—bent, no doubt, on edification, but not inaccessible to other amenities to the modest measure of their purses and diffusing a modest material well-being in return.

Are they as naive as Chaucer's pilgrims in their seeking their holy, blissful martyr's shrine ? I am inclined to think that business—spiritual business if you will—more largely dominates and colours the whole procedure. Religious history is full of ethical anomalies ; there are subtle ways of spiritual progress which lie "beyond good and evil," and however questionable the diet of which the multitudes of rural France are fed, no one who has traversed this rural France with awatchful and a kindly eye can refuse to recognise that it fully bears comparison with rural England in the solid qualities that make the home and sustain the community while it has no comparison to fear in frank sociability, imbred courtliness, and charm.

THE "Straits Times" invites the attention of capitalists and others commanding the use of money in the Straits, to the great advantages to be derived from rubber manufacture on the spot. Why, our contemporary asks, should not Singapore and other centres in Malaya start factories of rubber goods, for distribution east and west and north and south ? "Machinery, excellent and up-to-date, should be just as procurable here as elsewhere, and labour should be at least fifty per cent. cheaper than in Europe, America and Australasia. The demand would be very great for goods that could be supplied below market prices, now ruling elsewhere, and the profits should be enormous."

THE TURKISH AGGRESSION.

Appropriation of Another Strip of Egyptian Territory.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

It is stated from Gaza (Palestine) that Turkey has appropriated a strip of the Syro-Egyptian frontier to the extent of one hundred thousand acres.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Cruiser Minerva has left the Piraeus, it is believed for Alexandria.

The transport Dilwara has sailed from Malta with the Worcester regiment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN LONDON.

Semi-State Reception.

GATHERING AT VICTORIA.

The Channel Squadron at Spithead was dressed with banting to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival. The royal children boarded the Renown at 9 o'clock this morning and the party shortly after entrained for London where a semi-State reception took place. A brilliant throng was assembled at the Victoria Station including the King, Duke and Duchess of Fife, Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other Royalties, Lord Roberts, Mr. Morley, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Curzon and Lord Amphill and representatives from the India office.

BLESSING OF THE DUMA.

Elaborate Initial Ceremonies.

NEW FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the ceremony of blessing the Taurida Palace, where the Duma meets, has been performed with the greatest pomp.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Duma assembles to-morrow.

There will be an elaborate ceremonial at the opening,

The Tsar will deliver his speech from the Throne at the Winter Palace.

New Fundamental Laws for the Russian Empire have been promulgated, asserting autocratic power and limiting the powers of the Duma.

This has caused consternation among the Russian Liberals.

MEETING BROKEN UP BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

A meeting was held in St. Petersburg yesterday evening at which several members of the Duma were present.

The meeting was broken up by the troops.

THE POLITICO-LABOUR PLOT IN FRANCE.

Causes Defeat of the Nationalists.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Nationalists in France ascribe their defeat in the Elections to the recent Politico-Labour plot manœuvre of the French Government.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

Wish Father to the Thought.

A VERY PERSONAL OPINION.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lloyd-George continued the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill.

He said that Democracy has come to the conclusion that Clericalism was its enemy.

The people, he declared, were resolved to rally round the Holy Bible and that a Secularist Great Britain was impossible.

GREAT FLOOD IN CHINA.

Heavy Loss of Life in Hunan Province.

LONDON, MAY 8.

An immense flood has taken place in the Hunan Province. There has been great loss of life and property, but all the foreigners are safe.

THE KAISER.

Visit to Austria-Hungary Arranged.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Emperor William visits Emperor Francis Joseph at Schoenbrunn in June.

BRITISH MINISTER AT PEKING.

Sir Ernest Satow's Successor.

Sir John Jordan succeeds Sir Ernest Satow as British Minister at Peking.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

Feather Bed	1
Torpoint	2
Rapt	3

CRICKET NEWS.

In the cricket match between Lancashire and Leicestershire the former won by one run.

Surrey has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings an 214 runs.

MESSRS. SHRAGER BROS. AND THE RECEIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

In the High Court yesterday a rule, which was obtained by the Indian Manganese Company against Messrs. Shrager Brothers to show cause why Rs. 12,000 with the books and papers belonging to Messrs. Shrager Brothers should not handed to the receiver appointed by the Court, was heard. After hearing the Advocate-General in support of the rule and Mr. Jackson against, Mr. Justice Sale discharged the rule with costs.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

FURTHER APPEALS TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The Indian Tea Association, the Indian Jute Mills Association, and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association support the representation of the Chamber of Commerce to the Bengal Government for immediate sanction being given to the construction of a bridge at Sara.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A special cablegram to the "Asian," gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby : 2 to 1 against Lally, 5 to 1 Flair, 10 to 1 Picton, Malua and Nulli Secundus, 12 to 1 Gorgos and Dame-Agneta Colt, 20 to 1 The White Knight and Ramrod, 33 to 1 Troutbeck and Sircelle.

THROUGH THIBET.

COL. BRUCE ARRIVES AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

A "Pioneer" special cabelgram, dated London, the 8th instant says :—The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that Colonel Bruce, commanding the Wei-hai-Wei Regiment, has arrived at Wei-hai-Wei overland from Ladakh through Tibet. The party were everywhere treated with kindness.

Although his regiment is to be disbanded, it is believed that Colonel Bruce's knowledge and experience will be utilised in North China.

HAVELI COURT CLERK'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, MAY 9

In the Court documents theft case, the address for the prosecution was heard to-day. Mr. Joshi gave a detailed account of the different clerks who were in charge of the missing papers from January 1904. The theft was said to have been committed some time between 1st June and 9th August, 1905, during which time, he said the second, accused was in charge of papers with others. There was reason to disbelieve the evidence of Jogleker. It was known that the second accused was in the habit of doing the first accused's private work, such as writing out letters etc for him, there was thus a unity of interest between both, none of the other clerks having such an interest as second accused There was a memo and card found in first accused's house written by the second. Shrigondikar who had addressed the wrapper to the District Court for the accused had given clear evidence and had identified the first accused on being taken by the police to his house. There was no reason also for disbelieving his evidence.

The Magistrate gives his decision to-morrow.

A DARING THEEF SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Luximon, a fitter, who stole lightning conductors zinc sheets and other fittings from buildings in charge of the Public Works Department where he was employed, was to-day sentenced to receive ten stripes by Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. VAUGHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 8.

Much anxiety is felt here on account of the very serious illness of Mr. J. P. Vaughan I.C.S., Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind, who has just been appointed acting Collector of Sukkur, and who is suffering from meningitis. Owing to the extremely critical condition in which the patient is now lying, the Chamber of Commerce annual dinner fixed for Saturday evening was postponed.

"A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RANGOON RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 9.

A third charge has been made against F. E. Caddy, the second having been made by Mr. Russel, employed in the Town Lands Reclamation Work, who charges the accused with cheating him out of Rs. 600. The third complainant is Mrs. Louisa Cully, widow of the late Mr. S. H. Cully Sub-Engineer, P. W., D. Rangoon, who died in 1895, leaving her practically destitute. Mr. Coode, then Superintending Engineer, hearing of her distressed circumstances, raised a subscription on her behalf in the department, which amounted to Rs. 1,095. The accused Caddy came to her representing he had the money of several other widows invested profitably and as he knew her late husband well, offered to do the same for her. She accompanied Caddy to Mr. Coode's office, and it was arranged that the money should be entrusted to him to invest for her. A cheque for Rs. 829, the balance of the amount collected, was sent her by Mr. Coode, which she endorsed in favour of Caddy afterwards supplementing this amount with a further sum of Rs. 60. Caddy afterwards paid her various sums of money for interest at the rate of one per cent, but as these payments became irregular and were insufficient for her maintenance, she tried to get Caddy to return her money, but he refused on the alleged ground that the money was securely invested and could not yield higher interest.

Caddy also told Mrs. Cully that he had to obtain Mr. Coode's consent to the payment since the money had been entrusted to the accused by Mr. Coode for investment. Complainant then wrote Mr. Coode but got no satisfactory reply. She then complained to Mr. Phillips Executive Engineer, who referred her to Mr. Cawasjee barrister-at-law, but with no satisfactory results. She next consulted Mr. Olden, solicitor, with a like result. She then suggested to Caddy that as she was only getting Rs. 10 per mensem interest and had to pay Rs. 17-8-0 for house rent, he should either buy or build her a house within the limits of the trust money to give her a shelter. Caddy agreed to do this in the presence of Messrs. Cawasjee and Okeden, but nothing resulted. Caddy subsequently disappeared, and when he returned to Rangoon complainant called on his wife who asked her not to take steps against her husband and promised to make good the money which promise was not fulfilled and hence the present proceedings. Altogether a sum amounting to nearly one lakh of rupees entrusted to the accused by various people for investment, is alleged to have been misappropriated by him. The trial commences to-morrow.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE CITY HOCKEY CLUB vs. THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the Oval at 5-45 p. m. yesterday. As there was only one match in the afternoon, the King's Regiment having scratched to the Fort and Proprietary High School Past and Present, the audience was concentrated on the one ground. The attendance was again very good. The teams lined up with Messrs. Fischer and Garothome as Referees. Immediately after the bully-off the New High School attacked and the City goal-keeper made a good save. The City then pressed and the School were obliged to concede then a corner from which however nothing resulted. The School next took up the running and got into the City territory, but only for a time as the City relieved and with a good rush scored the opening goal of the match. During this time one of the New High School players was knocked out, but, after some little delay, was able to resume. The game was now of a very even description, but the passing of both sides was faulty and the hitting most erratic. The City at this juncture attacked strongly and remained for some time in the circle, but owing to bad shooting failed to score. The school had their turn and pressed the City whose backs however were equal to the occasion and drove them back. The school however was not to be denied and by good combination got into the City circle and a good goal. After the bully-off the school again were to the fore, but then hitting was too hard and the ball went behind. Much wild hitting was now indulged in by both sides the ball being incessantly out of play. The City then kept the School pressed in their twenty-five for some time until the School backs relieved and the play was transferred to the centre. Here for a long time the play was of a very tame description no combination on either side being evident. The City then carried the ball into the School quarters and it remained there until half time was called with the score one all.

On resumption the City pressed but missed two or three chances by their forwards' slowness. They then received a corner but failed to make anything of it. The City backs were frequently hitting so hard that their forwards had no chance to field the ball. The School here relieved the pressure and took the ball into the City quarters, but it was speedily transferred. A good piece of play brought the City into the School circle and a goal was claimed but disallowed. The City however kept up the pressure and for some time hemmed the School in their twenty-five ; the School transferred the play to the other end and missed a good chance of scoring by slowness.

The City then attacked strongly, but the School back saved well for some time. Give and take play followed which for the most part was not of a very exciting type. When time came the score still remained even—1 goal each. To bring the match to a definite conclusion extra time was given, of which the School made ample use. By good play their forwards took the ball up the field and scored a good goal, which was greeted with much applause by the spectators. The rest of the play was uneventful and a rather slow game ended in favour of the New High School by two goals to one. It was hard luck on the City Club to lose, as they without doubt had most of the game, but the slowness of their forwards in the circle and the unnecessarily hard hitting of their backs had everything to do in preventing their victory.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

STANBURY V. TOWNS.

Sydney, April 23.—Stanbury and Townshave agreed to row for £500 and the sculling championship of the world on the Parramatta River on July 28 next.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT BROUGH.

A PRIVATE FUNERAL.

Sydney, April 20.—Mr. Robert Brough, the well-known actor, died in a private hospital in Sydney to-day. The immediate cause of death was heart failure although Mr. Brough had been ailing for a considerable time.

Sydney April. 22.—The interment of the remains of the late Mr. Robert Brough took place in Waverley Cemetery yesterday. Mr. Brough had expressed a wish for a private funeral, and although several thousands gathered in the vicinity of the mortuary, to witness the start of the cortege, only the personal friends and a few fellow-professionals were present at the grave-side. Numerous wreaths were placed on the grave.

[Mr. Brough was to have visited India this year and a Calcutta season was contemplated for the cold weather when he would have appeared in the walls of Jeinho and one or two more plays of that class.

Mr. Brough, apart from being a cultured actor, was possessed of a charming personality that gained for him a wide circle of friends. His sympathetic acting in "The Second in Command" three years ago in India will be gratefully remembered. The greatest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Brough, whose cleverness and amiability made her such an universal favourite.

R.M.S. "VICTORIA" S. ROUGH PASSAGE.

INJURY TO A PASSENGER.

Adelaide, April 19.—The R. M. S. "Victoria" which arrived at Large Bay from Melbourne this morning, experienced one of the roughest passages on record. At Cape Nelson, heavy weather, with very high seas, was encountered, and from Cape Northumberland to Cape Banks the steamer rolled tremendously, in mountainous seas, which have been described by the officers as the worst they had seen on the Australian coast. Two or three passengers fell heavily during the storm, and one of them, Mr. H. Beasley, Chief Government Architect of Western Australia, hurt one of his kneecaps. On reaching Large Bay Mr. Beasley had to be taken ashore on a stretcher.

AUSTRALIAN UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

Melbourne, April 23.—An important and unprecedented step, so far as the Church of England in Victoria is concerned, has been taken by Archbishop Clarke, who to-day invited Rev. Dr. Marshall (of Scots Church) and Rev. Dr. Fitchett (President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australia) to take part in an official service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Empire Day (May 24). Dr. Marshall and Dr. Fitchett have been asked to join in a procession from the vestries to the Cathedral, and to read the lessons for the day at the service. It is understood that both gentlemen will gladly accept the Archbishop's invitation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The next class of instruction in army signalling will assemble at Kasauli on the 31st July.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th March, amounted to Rs. 4,354, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 491. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th March, were Rs. 48,717, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,362.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 17th March, amounted to Rs. 28,574, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 34,543. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th March, were Rs. 3,87,754, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 166,553.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Paris Salon.

ALPHONSE KARR AND THE RIVIERA.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

The first of the spring Salons has thrown open its doors. In its fortnight's advance over its older rival it manages to make the greater part of its receipts. This year's exhibition is peculiarly interesting. There are few really bad pictures, few uncultivated corners. Pathetic interest attaches to the exhibition of Carriere's work. This admirable painter, whose devotion to labour is a poem of energy, died a few weeks ago as the result of a painful malady. Here is gathered in this central room some of his well-known pictures. Here is the copy of the Christ, that hangs in the Luxembourg ; the others (with an allegorical subject or two) are mostly heads. It is curious to notice how the same type is repeated. Carriere had a large family, and was not well off ; his wife and daughters were his models, hence the constant occurrence of the same features. One is reminded, in looking at these vaporous grey monochromes, of Whistler's remark when he was standing before a Carriere of a mother and children, hung in the Luxembourg : Ah monsieur. Tohis small exhibition is merely preparatory to a collection of the great man's works, which will be exposed in the Ecole des Beaux Arts and is in itself a prelude to a sale of Carriere canvas. The feature of the Salon is its portraits. The one which is the best hung is the Emperor William II, by Felix Boschardt, the well-known German painter. For the first time his Imperial Majesty is painted in the open air ; he is not in military uniform, but in the costume of the huntsman. The coat of green reaches to the top of the leggings, which are red. In the belt is a hunting-knife, and, in the right hand, a long walking-stick. Upon the head is the Tyrolese cap and feather. The expression of the face is that of any good bourgeois who goes hunting. A remarkable effect is produced by the fact that the Emperor stands out against the sky-line. His foot is on the heathered knoll of what might be a Scottish moor. Frankly, the picture offers a somewhat severe commentary on German official art.

The other portrait, which attracts considerable attention, is that of a cardinal in scarlet robes by Carolus-Duran, who resigned from the presidency of the society to direct the French Academy in Rome. It is work, certainly, more worthy of his reputation than his nude figure of a woman on a red velvet couch, which raised so much comment last year. John Lavery is well represented by some beautiful work, amongst which are his portraits of two sisters and of Dr. Gore, Bishop of Birmingham. It has all the charm of his insight into character and his perfect mastery of technique. These fashionable Parisian portraitists, MM. Jacques Blanche and Boldini, are well represented. I place them together, though each has his distinct individuality ; nevertheless, there is a suggestion of Boldinesque in the treatment of some of the Blanche subjects. His portrait of Miss MacEwan, executed in London, no doubt, where M. Blanche is as well-known as in Paris, recalls the Boldini method in the hands. The pose is delightful, the face is less satisfactory, though there is a Whistler search for truth in it. And the Boldinis are as breathless, as wispish as ever—full of an astonishing technique, though, perhaps, nothing more. But as the fashionable painter of pretty women, Boldini is hardly to be equalled in Paris to-day.

Art to order is so often a poor thing that one has particular pleasure in noticing the cold, classical excellence exactly suited to the milieu of Terre Antique. Le Golf of M. E. R. Menard. It is a long decorative panel destined for the Ecole des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne, and consequently is very properly treated in the scholarly and academic fashion. There is quiet sombreness in this scene ; unlighted mountains washed by a lake of cold grey waters. Even the smoke from a crater has a stillness in it that suggests the extreme quiet of an old-world atmosphere. A snow peak in the distance has caught the light from the invisible sun. It is remarkable successful. In absolute contrast with this quiet classical work is the panel, also official, of M. La Touche, destined for the splendid salle-des fetes at the Elysee. La fete de Nuit represents the mad riot of an Italian evening, when the spirit of carnival is abroad. A splutter of rockets fills the air, and the waters of the lake are troubled with the passage of gondolas. The groups in the boat are the incarnation of revelry. This same spirit of mischief is depicted in the Voyage de Noces the newly married couple ride in the coach, whilst a wild-featured faun, expressing riot and laughter, and perhaps the prankishness of fate, sits behind.

M. Gervex is an official painter, too, with a brush that is very apt to be engaged in the delineation of provincial personages. It was he who painted the giant banquet of the moyars offered to M. Loubet. The manner remains, though the subject is not always official. He has given us the trying-on-room of a big dressmaker's, and in the same category is a scene at Armenoville. This is the fashionable restaurant in the Bois where Tout-Paris gathers for lunch after a promenade in auto or in phaeton in the Allee des Acacias. Both pictures, therefore, sound the Persian note, and are in consequence irrisistible. Judged, however, from the point of art, the result, one thinks, is sufficiently mediocre. M. Besnard has an interesting portrait of M. Barrere, French Ambassador in Rome. M. Barrere is in diplomatic uniform, and has almost the appearance of a mediæval knight. There is a certain romance mixed in his history. He was exiled for his part in the Commune, and passed to London. Thence in the character of newspaper correspondent, he accompanied Disraeli to Berlin. He was able to be useful to his own Government ; it was remembered, and he was given a post in the diplomatic service. Alfred East is dispersed and badly hung, but his Morning and his Night on the Roman Compagna are worth the trouble of discovery. But English art at the Salon, however, deserves a separate article.

At Saint Raphael, there has just been unveiled, in the presence of the Government's representative and the leading men of the littoral, a statue to the poet, journalist, political refugee, and florist Alphonse Karr, who died there in 1890. Few, probably, of the countless Riviera visitors of to-day realise that a generation back this favoured strip of coast was under the Italian flag, and fewer still are aware that the little rough stone table on which the famous Deed of Cession was signed in 1862, stands deserted and uncared for in the gardens of the famous old villa of Count Arson, now a hotel, up at St. Barthelemy. For many years previously Karr had lived in Nice, where, facing the Jardin Public, still stands the florist's shop, bearing the legend, Alphonse Karr, Jardinier. Its history is worth the telling. After the Coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851, when Napoleon III. seized the French Imperial sceptre, Alphonse Karr was one of the band of famous men—among them Victor Hugo—who fled from France as political suspects. Some of the fugitives took refuge in England or in Belgium.

Alphonse Karr, editor of the biting anti-Napoleonic sheet. "Les Guepes," after a troubled stay at Etretat, where political pressure became more and more severe, decided to move south in search of rest and sunshine, and so set out for Italy. He had duly provided himself with passports in order to get to Naples, but as at that time every Frenchman quitting France was regarded as a suspect, he was unable to go beyond Genoa, the Italian authorities refusing to allow him to proceed further. From Genoa Karr came to the little seaport of Nizza, now Nice, then, of course, part of Italy, where he counted upon meeting compatriots of like political views to his own. Here it was that he decided to settle, continuing to publish his journal, "Les Guepes," "The Wasps," a newspaper notorious alike for its able editing and its bitter attacks on the "upstart Corsican" and all his encourage.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS.

The annual general meeting of Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Brokers' Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. There was a large attendance of members of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, in addressing the meeting, said : Gentlemen,—I congratulate you on the prosperity of the Stock Exchange which is the prosperity of the members of it in the past year. It continues during this, and I hope it may remain with us for very many years. Well do you deserve your prosperity, for you have borne the adverse years with pluck and courage. We have passed through the longest and the darkest night of seven years, the last the darkest of all, not to emerge into dawn or into morning, but into blazing noon-day sun. Several causes contributed to that long dark night. Some were of our own making, some were those of Dame Nature over which we had no control, and some of other countries, but all have ultimately worked to our economic and industrial salvation. Those who were afraid of the bugbear of the Japanese competition in the China market may take heart of grace. The Japanese competition culminated in the year 1899. She made the largest shipments of our special counts, in that year, but in the subsequent three years her shipment was 30 per cent. less. Japan had invested 6-1-2 crores of rupees in the mill industry in the year 1898. The number of her mills rose to 81. At the end of 1903, just before the commencement of the War, her investment in the mill industry had been reduced to 5 1-2 crores and the number of her mills was 76. As monies once invested in the mill industry could not be taken away, it tells a sad tale of losses and liquidation, shutting up of mills or amalgamation with the more fortunate ones. Japan has since wisely gone to higher counts and to weaving. Our weaving industry has always done well, for a slow but steady Swadeshi movement has been amongst us for many years. The late Mr. Telang was a sincere and practical patriot, who did not look upon the Government of the country with tolerance and condescension, but as a great and beneficent instrument sent by Providence in his kind dispensation for the election of the people and raising them ultimately to the height of self-government. I remember his telling me many years ago that all the cotton he wore on his body came from the Manockji Petit Mills. As good simetimes comes out of evil, so the militant Swadeshi movement, which at one time bore a political aspect, has by its noise and parade brought home the question to larger masses and vaster areas, and if the movement be continued with good sense, moderation, enterprise and a little self-sacrifice, with the good wishes of the Supreme Government and the provincial Governments with us, it will lead to the industrial and economic salvation of this country. The much decried tariff on piece-goods, with the still more decried corresponding impost of excise which friend Rai Bahadur Vussonji denounced with so much vehemence the other day, has come as a blessing in disguise. It has already revived the handloom industry of the country, and the handloom industry is much more to us. The handloom industry supports a population of 50 lakhs, the machine-loom industry supports a population of about fifty thousand only. Some such aspect of the question was before the good sense of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of India assembled at a Conference in Calcutta last year when the Subjects Committee shelved the question. Some such aspect of the question was before the good sense of the Congress last year, when it did not trot out the subject with the vehemence it is accustomed to. I might almost go a step further and say if the tax on land weighs too heavily on agriculture, why not double this impost, and if thereby it doubles the handloom industry it will take away so much pressure of labour on the land ? Political Economy is not an exact science, and what is meat for one country may be poison to another. Goldwin Smith, the rant Free-Trader of the University of Oxford, is a rank Protectionist of the University of Canada.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

All classes of securities have risen during the last year, much more so of the cotton industry, and the rise seems all the greater in mill securities because they have risen from the low depression, much below their intrinsic value, to which they had fallen. Already there are Cassandras abroad, and Cassandras there are for all times. But there is nothing so fatal to argument or to prophecy as false analogy. Because a certain great catastrophe happened here in the past owing to abnormal inflation of securities which had no dividend basis and whose basis of prospective profits existed in imaginations fed by the visions of exploiters which were never realised, must a similar catastrophe ensue when securities are at a fair dividend value, and some still under dividend value ? In the nature of things all prophecies will be fulfilled whether they be of storms, earthquakes, or even the great flood, independent of the time limit, I hope this in our market may be very long in coming. Money was easy throughout the year except in the months of December, January, and February when it was stringent, but the stringency was intensified by the strange action of the Bank of Bombay. Advances were obtainable on all securities except the premier security of India, the 3 1-2 per cent. rupee paper. The 1st of December was a Government Paper settlement day. Preparations were made for it some time before on easy terms. Mine were including the repayment of the 10 lakhs I had borrowed against Government Paper from the Bank of Bombay. On Monday following the settlement the Bank's statement showed a cash balance of 250 lakhs. As most of the money of the settlement had gone into the Bank some of the Exchange Banks, finding that they had overlent, asked for temporary loans against Government securities from the Bank of Bombay. Let me explain what the temporary loans are. They are generally for three days repayable on Thursday by Telegraphic Transfers, or on Friday or Saturday by Council Bills on the arrival of the mail. It is absolutely at the discretion of the Bank of Bombay to dictate its own terms for repayment, and as the loans made in the week are repaid in the week, to what depletion the Bank of Bombay balance had gone does not appear in the next statement. These loans were refused and the manner of refusal aggravated the crisis. The representative of one Bank that had more than 10 lakhs at its credit in the current account at the Bank of Bombay asked for a loan of 5 lakhs against Government Paper, to be also put to the credit of its current account not for use but for protection, assuring the Bank of Bombay that he would tender for Telegraphic Transfers on the morrow, which was Wednesday, and failing to obtain, he would apply for Extras ; that he was receiving a large amount of Telegraphic Transfers against gold on Friday. If words could convey a meaning, it conveyed this that the loan was for one day only, although when indignation was aroused by the refusal there was a hair-splitting correspondence to the effect that one day was not categorically mentioned. How could he, when the Bank of Bombay, refuses to advance for less than three days? It was for the Bank of Bombay to say it. The Bank of Bombay seemed to be working under some sense of wrong or vindictiveness, for I have seen it advance liberally against Government Paper when its cash balance was much less than half what it was in that Monday's statement. It was all directed against this Stock Exchange, and the Bank of Bombay has said so in the correspondence with some Exchange Banks and outside, and the only sin the Exchange Banks committed was having lent too freely to your members. If some such incident had happened in London, Paris or Berlin, if it had happened in London and the Bank of England had refused to advance on Consols, the Government of the day would have at once suspended the Bank Act or London would have gone into moratorium.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. There were present :

Sir Sassoon J. David, (the David Mills Company, Limited, the Standard Mills Company, Limited) ; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, (the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.) ; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, (the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited) ; Mr. Madhavjee D. Thackersey, (the Western India Mills Company, Limited) ; Mr. A. R. Leslie, (the Apollo Mills, the James' Greaves Mills, the Howard and Bullough Mills, the Connaught Mills, the Imperial Mills, the Empress and the New Empress Mills and the Leopard Spinning and Bleaching Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Mr. D. E. Wacha, (the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.,), Mr. Dharamsey Morarji, (The Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.). the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. H. Gawthorn (the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.) Mr. J. F. Bradbury, (the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.) Mr. W. H. Brady, (the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.) Mr. J. Fairclough, (the Gowan Mills Ld.), Mr. Pranjivandass Narandas, (the Saraswatee Mills Ld.) Mr. N. V. Kolhartker, (the Presidency Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. Carsetji Wadia, (the China Mills Ld. and the Moon Mills Ld.) Mr. S. A. Nashan, (the E. D. Sassoon Mills), Mr. J. Nissim, (the Standard and the David Mills) Mr. S. H. Batliwala, (the Jamshed Manufaturing Co. Ld.), Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, (the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., and the Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills Ld.) ; Mr. M. M. Fakirs (the Crescent Mills Ld.) ; Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas and Mr. J. K. Parulkar, (the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.) ; Mr. J. Black, (the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,) Mr. Haji Yusuf Hajee Esmail (the Elphinstone Mills) ; Mr. J. B. Leslie Rogers, Secretary and Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the audited balance sheet.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

COTTON : YIELD AND EXPORTS.

Cotton Crop.—The season's yield proved considerably larger than at one time seemed probable, and realising how short the rainfall was in many districts, the out-turn for the official year 1904-05 of 12,525,212 cwts. must be considered as very satisfactory. Of the above quantity 5,657,743 cwts. were exported, and 6,577,354 cwts, were consumed by the mills in India.

Yarn.—The out-turn of yarn amounted to 578,331,275 lbs., of which 153,740,556 lbs. were used up in the production of cloth, while the balance of 419,634,726 lbs. were disposed of as follows :—

	Lbs.
Yarn exported from India to foreign Countries by Sea	247,795,797
To Coast Ports by Sea and to the interior of India by Rail, approximately	164,424,732
	Lbs, 412,221,518

Cloth.—Many causes have contributed to make the year under review a record one for the Mill Industry in India, and there has consequently been a remarkable increase in exports, notably in respect of shipments to China.

	Yards.
Exports of cloth to Foreign Countries by Sea	87,453,409
To Coast Ports by Sea and to the interior of India by Rail, approximately ...	570,481,270
Total ...	657,937,739 Yards.

The total figure here shows an excess of 110,224,758 yards over actual production which amounted during the year to 547,712,981 yards. But this apparent discrepancy may be accounted for by a drawing on previous stocks in hand to meet the rising market demand.

The following comparison of the shipments of Yarns and Cloth to China during the years 1904 and 1905 will be read with interest :—

Exports of Yarn in Bales of 400 lbs.

	Bales.
During the year 1904	460 316
Do. 1905	651,870

showing an increase in the latter year of 41·61 per cent. Exports of Cloth to China.

	Yards.
During the year 1904	2,726,025
Do. 1905	11,072,521

The latter figures show the extraordinary increase of over 317 per cent. over the previous year.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The year 1905 has been remarkable for the unprecedented prosperity of the Mill industry, and the Bombay Mills have noticeably prospered with the rest of the world. The large Cotton crop of the season resulted in comparatively low prices for the raw material, while the ever increasing demand for the manufactured articles raised prices all round, and produced a record year for profits in the Indian Mills. Two new Mills have been projected in Bombay during the year, and a Mill that had in a previous year been destroyed by fire, again re-commenced operations, while many of the old Mills have added extensively to their premises. There has been an increase of something like 27,008 spindles during 1905. The growing demand for cloth had also the effect of turning the attention of a large proportion of the Mills to weaving, and this branch of the industry is now extensively carried on by what were formerly purely Spinning Mills. About 4,000 looms were added, and some 15,000 more ordered, for the ensuing season. The shipments of piece-goods to China rose from 2,410 packages in 1904, to 10,025 in 1905—a phenomenal increase that can only be compared to one other such prosperous year, namely 1888, when 11,320 packages were exported from Bombay to China. The figures here deal with are only brought up to the 30th June, but considering that the favourable change in the Mill Industry had its inception about April 1905 it is certain, if information was available for the whole calendar year, a still more remarkable degree of prosperity would be shown for the year under review.

Number of Mills, number of Spindles and Looms, average number of Hands employed and Mill Consumption.

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.
					Cwts.
1896	155	3932946	37270	145132	4935313
1897	173	4065918	37514	141335	4553276
1898	185	4259720	38013	148351	5154948
1899	188	4728153	39089	162108	5833165
1900	193	4915783	40124	154189	5283732
1901	193	5006938	41189	172383	4731096
1902	192	5006963	42584	184031	6177633
1903	192	5043297	44032	181399	6057679
1904	191	5114121	45537	184779	6106831
1905	197	5163186	50139	195277	6377354

BOMBAY ISLAND.

1896	71	2146323	21335	78155	2973873
1897	75	2187425	21257	69330	2450346
1898	82	2229382	21329	70728	2660548
1899	82	2410861	22239	77169	3327899
1900	82	2536541	22215	72914	2903899
1901	81	2571092	22414	82162	2475153
1902	80	2525761	22815	84122	3455923
1903	80	2534382	23125	86313	3451793
1904	79	2534230	24136	89915	3401569
1905	81	2559916	28373	92924	3733582

COTTON.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Number of hands employed, Yarn produced, Mill consumption, Export and Arrivals.

Year ending 30th June.	Hands employed	Yarn produced.	Cotton, Mill Consumption.	Cotton, Exports.	Cotton, Arrivals.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1897	69130	2175000	2459346	3324437	5845313
1898	70728	2306933	2860648	2917068	6038698
1899	77169	2659921	3527800	3454525	7116339
1900	72911	2306333	2906300	1963951	5459825
1901	68169	1695190	2433153	3230475	6639888
1902	83122	2988129	3155123	4401071	7486705
1903	87913	2937314	3451798	4146983	8139010
1904	89215	2917205	3404239	5107588	7530687
1905	92924	2975065	3753382	3567923	9131242
Total ..... 9 years' average..	723377	22583887	27755819	33720301	61664886
	80931	2540321	3083980	3693256	6851665

The above figures show a steady prosperity in every respect. The revival in the Bombay Mill Industry is a gratifying feature of the year under review, the local consumption of cotton having topped all previous figures. The total cotton consumed by the Bombay Mills for the year ending 30th June was 1,072,000 bales, but seeing that the increase in the number of working mills and the longer hours did not commence until well on in the season, it is quite probable that the consumption for the calendar year would show a considerable increase, over the official figures, which are only brought up to the 30th June.

The following table shows for each of the last ten years the number of pounds of yarn produced per

spindle in position and therefore affords a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle
		Cwts.	
1896	39 32 916	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,85,818	37,78,436	0·924
1898	42,59,720	41,30,920	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·97
1900	49,45,763	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,926	31,51,593	0·6·7
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,961	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,61,118	1·000

COTTON PRICES.

Average spot prices of Middling Upland per lb. in Liverpool and Ginned Oomrawatti and Ginned Bengal per candy in Bombay.

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawatti "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1905.					
March ...	4 24	177½	March ..	174½	March
April ...	4·22	177½	April ...	168½	April
May ...	4·12	184	May ...	179½	May
June ...	4·83	193	Ready ...	187	Ready
July ...	5 03	211½	Do ...	204½	Do
August ...	5 34	208½	Do ...	20 4	Do
September ..	5 65	199½	Do ...	191	Do
October ...	5·49	186½	Do ...	181½	Do
November ...	6·09	197½	Do ...	193½	Do
December ..	6 28	222½	Dec. ...	2.0½	December.
1906.					
January ...	6·16	221½	January..	207½	January.
February ...	5·85	218½	February	202½	February.

USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT IN MILLS AND WORKING HOURS OF MILL-HANDS.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter addressed the Chairman of the Association on the 7th June 1905, drawing his attention to the fact that at the last annual general meeting there had been a strong expression of opinion by many members who were in favour of the restriction of the working hours of mill-hands on account of the increasing custom on the part of many local mills working-up to 8 or 9 o'clock at night with the aid of electric light and with only one shift; and as he considered it was generally accepted that it was expecting too much of operatives in mills to work longer than an average of 12 hours a day, the Association should try to bring about an agreement among Millowners to restrict the working hours all the year round to a daily average of 12 hours.

The Committee, after considering Mr. Procter's suggestion, decided to submit the matter to the members of the Association. For this purpose a special general meeting of members was held on the 11th August 1905, when the following Resolution was adopted :—"That the Association is of opinion that the working hours of a mill should not exceed a daily average of 12 hours all the year round, and members should agree to restrict their hours of labour accordingly."

The Committee, in subsequently notifying the above Resolution to Members, stated that it would be to the advantage of Millowners to give effect to this Resolution of their own accord, in order to avoid the necessity of legislation being undertaken by Government as contemplated in the recent annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Association, by the Commissioner of Police, that trouble had arisen at several mills owing to non-uniformity of closing hours, and the continuance of use of electric light by some mills and that under the circumstances he could not guarantee the safety of life and property unless there was uniformity in the hours of closing. This information was duly notified to members by Circular, and at a Committee Meeting held on the 12th October 1905 the following Resolution was unanimously adopted and circulated for information of Members :—"That for the present the mills shall continue to work the shorter hours (not exceeding 12 working hours) up to the 1st December 1905, but that the Association, while adhering to its opinion that short hours are desirable, cannot bind itself permanently to adopt any limitation which is confined to Bombay only. It was added that with a view to restoring order and peaceful continuance of work, and in the best interests of the Mill Industry, the Committee earnestly hope that all Millowners will give their loyal adherence to the above Resolution."

As a result of the above Resolution the question again came before the Committee, and at a meeting held on the 1st December 1905, the following Resolution was adopted and circulated for the information of Members :—"That in the opinion of the Committee, work in Cotton Mills should not be carried on for more than thirteen not working hours, and in no circumstances should the work continue beyond 7 p. m., Bombay Time."

A copy of the Circular embodying the above Resolution was at the same time forwarded to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for consideration, with a request that that body would be good enough to see its way to support the Resolution and adopt similar hours of labour in the Ahmedabad Mills. The Committee were subsequently informed by the Ahmedabad Association that at the time only 3 mills were working at night with the aid of electric light, and that these mills generally worked up to 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), resuming in the morning at the same time as other mills. Under the circumstances they desired to know whether there was any necessity of passing a Resolution regarding working hours. The Committee replied on the 15th January 1906, stating that, in view of the present condition of the Mill Industry in India, they considered it very desirable that in support of their growing interes s Millowners generally should work on similar lines and in harmony in all industrial questions as far as possible. With this object in view the Committee suggested that the Ahmedabad Association should also formally pass a similar Resolution to that passed in Bombay, to take effect from this date, that it should work more than 13 hours a day throughout the year, and that in no account should the work continue after 7 p.m. local time. The Ahmedabad Association finally addressed this Association on the 15th January 1906, stating that they were unable to move in the matter at present, as there were only four mills working with the aid of electric light, but that these mills had not enlisted as Members of that Association. It was added that the mills in question worked only for about 13 hours.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

In October 1905 the Committee received from the Government of Bombay copy of a draft Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and their views were invited regarding the provisions thereof.

The Bill was designed to secure additional protection for the health and safety of operatives in factories. The opportunity had been taken to bring within its scope certain small factories which were excluded from the operation of the Act, on account of the fact that they were open for short periods only in each year; partly on account of this peculiarity, and partly owing to the fact that such factories were usually owned by small proprietors, they were not infrequently the scenes of serious abuses, and it had been considered desirable to take powers which would enable the officers of Government to supervise such places efficiently in future.

Clause 4 of the Bill required that a notice regarding the midday stoppage of work which was provided for by Section 5-A of the Act, should be posted up in each factory. This addition had been made with the object of facilitating convictions for breach of the rule as it had been found that, unless such a notice was posted, direct and satisfactory evidence of a breach of the provisions of Section 5 A of the Act was seldom obtainable. A clause had also been inserted with the object of bringing within the scope of the penalty imposed by Section 15 of the Act, all acts or omissions which were contrary to the provisions of the Act, or of the orders and rules issued thereunder, and which were not covered by specific clauses in the existing measure. Provision had also been made with the object of securing that there should always be some responsible person who could be at once proceeded against in respect of breaches of the Act, and experience had shown that a provision of this nature was absolutely essential.

The occurrence of fires in factories, which resulted in a lamentable loss of life among the operatives, had demonstrated the necessity that power should be taken to prevent smoking and the use of naked lights in certain circumstances, and to insist on the provision of sufficient means of exit in case of fire.

The Bill was carefully considered by the Committee and in addressing Government they stated that, in order to obviate the necessity of suggesting a large number of modifications and alterations which they would otherwise have considered indispensable, a clause might be added in the amended Act to the effect that an appeal against a Factory Inspector's orders on technical questions, such as ventilation, lighting, machinery, conservancy, etc., the Collector should be advised by two experts one to be nominated by the party appealing. In putting forwards the above suggestion, the Committee explained that their reason for doing so was not because of any fear of undue Government intervention, but was based on a desire to avoid the possibility of too rigid an interpretation of the factory regulations by Inspectors who would not always be expected to be specialists on all such technical subjects. As regards Clause 9, the Committee suggested that the words notified to should be substituted for the word approved, as they considered that the fitness of an Agent should not be left to the discretion of the District Magistrate. The clause would then read as follows :—Before Section 18 of the said Act, the following shall be inserted namely :—Every occupier of a factory shall appoint a person to be notified to the District Magistrate, to be his principal agent in the management of the factory; and during the absence of such occupier the person so appointed or, in default of such appointment, the person who is acting as the principal agent of the occupier in the management of the factory shall be deemed to be the occupier of the factory for all the purposes of this Act and of any orders or rules made thereunder. Provided that nothing in this section shall relieve the occupier of any liability imposed on him as such by, or under, this Act."

While the above Bill was under consideration, the Committee received a communication from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay asking for their views on the necessity of amending the Indian Factories Act with respect to the definition and examination of children working in the mills. It was explained that great difficulty was found in establishing the correct age of children and that many children within the legal limits of age were physically unfit for mill labour. It was therefore proposed by the Collector to suggest to Government that the certifying officers should examine the children with a view to physical fitness as well as age, while it might also be advisable to raise the maximum of half-times age from 14 to 15 years.

The Committee, in addressing the Collector, under date 14th November 1905, expressed the opinion that existing circumstances did not appear to demand any immediate amendment of the Factories Act as regards the age of half-timers. They considered that the age of 14, as fixed by Government, was believed adequately to fulfil the purpose of the Act in this direction. They explained that in many cases at this age the young men were married, and it would be felt as a hardship were they prevented from earning wages till they arrived at the age of 16. On the question of physical fitness of children, the Committee did not object to medical examination in cases of obvious incapability, and suggested that in instances of this nature it might be left to the discretion of the certifying officer to defer working age of a half-timer for a year or so until passed as of normal strength.

In September 1905, the Chief Inspector of Factories enquired of the Association as to whether there would be any objection to an intimation being sent to the Mill Factory owners whenever a Mill closed for repairs and when it re-opened after completion of repairs. He stated that if this were done the work of the Inspector would be much facilitated. The Committee, seeing the reasonableness of the suggestion, addressed the members of the Association, and suggested their acting in accordance with the Factory Inspector's request.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The Association received a communication, dated the 28th July 1905, from the Acting Collector of Bombay, to the effect that much difficulty had been experienced by the Inspectors of Boilers in testing the steam gauges and safety valves of boilers as required under Rules 93 and 103 of the Rules of 1903, under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, because the Government Standard Pressure Gauges supplied to the Inspectors (vide para. 2 of Rule 93) could not be fitted to more than 10 per cent. of the boilers, owing to the threads on the boiler connection being of various sizes as compared with those on the Government Gauge. To overcome this difficulty it had been proposed to make it obligatory on all boiler owners to fix a separate cock with standard threads to receive the Government Standard Gauge without difficulty, and the Collector desired to be favoured with an expression of opinion from the Association as to whether there was any objection to this proposal.

It reply, the Committee stated that they saw no objection to providing a separate nipple to the existing boiler gauge cocks, which would also fit the Government Standard Pressure Gauges, and that they would be pleased to receive a full description of the Government Standard threads required for the above mentioned purpose.

The Collector duly forwarded a pattern of the proposed Standard cock to be fixed on all boilers to receive Government Standard Gauge, and enquired whether the Association had any objection to the same being adopted. The Collector added that it was desirable that the Standard cock should be fitted to all boilers, and not merely a separate nipple to the existing gauge cocks.

In again addressing the Collector, under date 10th October 1905, the Committee stated that on account of the expense and inconvenience involved, they did not favour the general adoption of the proposed Standard cock on all boilers but they believed that the requirements of Government would be adequately met by fitting separate nipples to existing gauge cocks, adapting the former to receive the Government Steam Gauge.

The Collector, in acknowledging the above letter, stated that there was no objection to the boiler owners fixing into the existing gauge cocks separate standard nipples, provided they would be independent of the existing boiler guage, i.e., both the boiler and the controlling steam gauge being worked at the time, but that should the boiler owners be unable or unwilling to put a standard nipple on the boiler, it would be necessary to enact that a separate standard steam guage cock should be fitted on the boiler.

In reply the Committee stated that they did not see their way to support the Collector's suggestions. They pointed out that very few boilers now existing in this Presidency had a separate Tee arrangement so made as to allow the carrying out of the Collector's proposal. They believed that the requirements of Government would be adequately met if arrangements were made to take a record of the boiler gauge and then remove the latter, and fix the Government Steam Gauge with a separate nipple on to the same gauge cock. The Committee added that they were led to believe a similar practice to be followed by Lloyd's as well as the Board of Trade Surveyors in this Port, and that therefore Millowners should be allowed to do the same. They accordingly expressed the hope that Government would be able to see their way to adopting this method, thus saving the boiler owners from some expense and considerable inconvenience in the matter.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

INDICATION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

The provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act prohibit the importation of goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India, and having applied to them any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, trader or dealer in either country, if the goods do not bear a definite and conspicuous indication of the country in which they were actually made or produced.

In the year 1901 the Chambers of Commerce were consulted as to the suitability of the words made abroad as a counter indication applicable to goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom and India. The majority of the Chambers were then opposed to any change in the existing system; they considered that the words made abroad would prove to be too indefinite an indication for practical purposes, and were inclined to think that such an indication would frequently be misconstrued by the average Indian purchaser. The Government of India accepted this opinion and they informed the Secretary of State that, in view of the attitude assumed by the Chambers of Commerce on the question they were not prepared to agree to any alteration of the practice then in force. The attention of the Government of India had again been drawn to this question by the resolution passed at the first Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce and in view of the terms of that Resolution, they were of opinion that subject to anything which might be urged by the Government of Bombay and by the Commercial Associations concerned, it would probably be advisable to abrogate, in respect of the class of goods covered by Section 10 (1) (d) of the Act, the existing rule which required that a specific indication of the country in which the goods were actually made or produced must be given. They considered that such expressions as "not made" in the United Kingdom or in India, foreign make, foreign produce made abroad and allied phrases, might be accepted as counter indications sufficient to render admissible a trade description which would, if unaccompanied by any such qualifying phrase, be held to be a false trade description.

The question again came before the Government of India during the year under review, and the Association was consulted through the Government of Bombay as to the advisability of modifying the practice which had hitherto obtained at Indian Ports, in respect of the marking of the country of origin on imported goods.

In addressing the Bombay Government, under date 6th September 1905, the Committee expressed the opinion that the system that had hitherto prevailed had been advantageous to the interests of Indian merchants, since it enabled them to place their orders direct with foreign manufacturers in the cheapest markets. It was represented that the benefits that might be derived by British merchants acting as intermediaries, by the abrogation of the rule in question could only be temporary, as it was difficult to imagine that after having had practical evidence of the advantages of direct connections with Continental and American Exporters, that Indian merchants would revert to the old system on account of the contemplated change in the rules. They would, in accordance with the natural law of commerce, even if the rule was abrogated, go to the cheapest market. It was therefore thought advisable by the Committee that the existing rules should not be altered.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Sassoon J. David said: Gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of the report before us, and the accounts appended thereto, which have been in your hands for some time, and which with your permission might be taken as read, I should like to make a few remarks reviewing the important points touched upon in the report. The year under review has been exceptionally prosperous for the textile industry all over the world and this country has, in common with the great centres of the industry abroad, benefited by the waves of prosperity. Reference was made in my speech at the last annual meeting to the very hopeful outlook then before us and circumstances have been so favourable as to justify any anticipation. There have been many causes which have contributed in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs, chief among them being a widespread expansion of trade in general in all its branches everywhere as the result of a more scientific development of the world's resources and its industries. The world's greater buying power is one of the beneficial results of the increased energy displayed in industrial and commercial life and the textile industry has also benefited by this greater buying power. The law of cycle changes has probably also had a good deal to do with the prosperous condition of our industry, and the advent of a period of prosperity after a depression of years is rather to be regarded as anything unusual. Among other causes might be mentioned the depletion of stocks in the consuming markets consequent upon the short working of cotton mills during 1904, and the opening up of new centres of trade. The figures in our report dealing with the progress of Indian Mills during the year under review do not show any significant progress in the introduction of additional spindles, but it is noteworthy that during the last year we have had an increase of nearly 5,000 looms, namely, from 15,337 to 20,139, a progress which does not take into account the additional 12,000 to 14,000 looms already ordered for 1905. Gratifying as this expansion in the weaving capacity of the Indian Mills may appear, there is every likelihood that the increase of loom power in the near future may have the effect of oversupplying the present demand. But if we only continue to closely study the exact requirements of the Indian Market as we are now endeavouring to do, and also continue to improve the quality of our production as far as possible, there is no need for anxiety on this score, as the country offers sufficient scope for a good deal of further expansion in our weaving industry. The outlook, as far as the general position is concerned is bright as regards the present year, as most mills have secured profits by making forward sales up to the end of the year. The position in China is not quite satisfactory at this moment, owing to the accumulation of stocks there. The middlemen, who are at present holders of large stocks of Indian Yarn bought at high dollar and tael prices, being afraid of a possible further rise in silver (which would mean lower prices) are anxious to get rid of their holding before entering into fresh engagements and hence the heavy accumulation of stocks. The uncertainty about the rise and fall of silver has always adversely affected our trade with China by hampering business with that country, and as China seems unable to agree upon a uniform silver currency which will continue to present great difficulties in the way of the development of our trade with her. The opening up of Manchuria may help, however, to increase the volume of our trade with China especially in the export of cloth. The increase in China's import of Indian cloth during last year indicates, perhaps, the existence of a hitherto neglected field for the export of Indian made cloth. While our total shipment of this line to China in 1904 amounted to 2,410 bales, during 1905 it amounted to 10,085 bales.

There can be no doubt about the preference shown in this country for local made cloth. There is a great future, I think before the Swadeshi Movement if properly conducted, and challenged though my view may be in some quarters; I earnestly believe that the Government are more than sincere in their desire to help local industries and to foster local manufactures a fact which should encourage the investment of local capital in the expansion of this branch of our industry.

It is alleged that Indian industries cannot thrive for want of local capital. In the buik, India may be called a poor country but, while it has capital enough to build up large industries, but unduly speaking over-cautiousness and a partiality for large returns check capitalists from entering on new ventures. While in Europe or America a 5 per cent. return would call forth enormous capital here investors would not be satisfied unless they can count upon a safe 8 or 9 per cent. Even as it is however the trend of capital towards industrial enterprise is laudable judging from the fact that the people of the country are beginning to appreciate the benefits of banking institutions and learning their value. The greater the advance in this direction the more hopeful would be the outlook of industrial development in this country.

The chief point with which we are concerned, however as regards the future is the improvement of our cotton cultivation. Such a great deal has been written and said on the subject that it is not necessary to refer to it at any length I may mention however that it strikes me that in the endeavour to grow cotton of only long staple we may lose sight of the fact that what we are most in need of is cotton of a staple that is suitable for local manufacture it we solely devote our attention to the cultivation of long staples we will curtail the production of the coarse staple which is so largely required for the kind of material in local demand. Nevertheless a great deal of attention might be devoted to the improvement of the various qualities of existing staples and it is encouraging to note that the Government are so earnest in their endeavour to improve the staple of cotton in general. But the greatest good that, in my humble opinion the Government can do in this connection will be to formulate measures for preventing the deterioration of the existing staples by stopping the removal of Kappar or unginned cotton from one growing district to another for ginning and pressing and being then forwarded to the consuming markets under a misleading description of the growing district.

The most important item in our report deals with the question of mill labour in Bombay to which the "Times of India" has drawn attention some time ago. It has been alleged that we overwork and disregard the welfare of our operatives. Special reference was made to the alleged miserable condition of the Bombay mill hands and their hours of labour. Considering the great importance of the question I must confess I cannot but conscientiously think that the account given in the "Times of India" of the condition of the mill-hands, although it served a most useful purpose in drawing attention to the question of mill labour in India and contained well-founded allegations against the practice in vogue in many of the Bombay Mills, I think, nevertheless, that it was more highly-coloured than the circumstances actually justified. It was at a very momentous period that the question was brought before the public. Bombay was at the time preparing with the greatest enthusiasm welcome our future King-Emperor and his Gracious Consort, and the strikes and riots among the mill-hands that followed the agitation got up by some mill-hands, was, very happily, soon nipped in the bud by the wise steps the millowners took in unanimously agreeing to tide over the storm by restricting working hours to 12 per day for the time being. The millowners ought to be congratulated for their wise and prompt decision at that most critical juncture. But the situation is different now, and unfortunately this is so through want of unanimity amongst the member of our Association. Recognizing the inadvisability of unrestricted working hours, we, on the 1st of December 1905, unanimously adopted the following Resolution and circulated it amongst the members.

That in the opinion of the Committee, work in Cotton Mills should not be carried on for more than thirteen not working hours, and in no circumstances should the work continue beyond 7 p. m., Bombay Time. The thirteen hours rule is now, however, disregarded by several members and complaints have been made to the Committee in this connection. I am myself convinced that very long hours of work is calculated to prove harmful both to the mill owners as well as to the operatives, but I am equally convinced that if we were to adopt a 13 hour day the lot of our operatives in Bombay, working under the conditions they do will be far happier than the lot of other labourers in India itself or of the mill-hand in England, notwithstanding the 10 hour rule prevailing there for factory operatives. I suggested, therefore, that a circular letter should be addressed to all members pointing out in the strongest term the advisability of working harmoniously under the 13 hours rule but when sent round the circular failed to have the desired effect. The position now is this We as an Association pass Resolutions and fail to carry them out as an authoritative body. Some mills looking only to temporary profits have infringed the 13 hours rule. The temptation is, that money is to be made. No one who reflects calmly on the situation can, however, maintain that with a limited supply of labour unrestricted working hours can be a permanent condition, even though as may allow, as we do at present measure of freedom to our operatives for smoking, eating and resting during working hours. We know it is disastrous to work without limit and yet some of us on a penny wise and pound foolish principle work against the 13 hours' rule, inviting interference and restrictive measures. Therefore, as the Chairman of this Association, I must say that I cannot find words to adequately express my regret at the shortsighted policy of the members who are at fault. I strongly deprecate the breach of the understanding arrived at as calculated to throw discredit upon us as a public body and appeal to you in our own best interest to adhere to the 13 hours' rule. If notwithstanding my appeal members still disregard the Resolution of December last the only remedy I can suggest is to approach Government with a view to legislation somewhat on the following basis :—(1) That in view of the conditions prevailing in India local factories should be allowed to work up to, but not more than, thirteen hours per day; (2) That Legislative enactment should provide that Resolutions passed by the Association, in order to make it obligatory on all Indian factories as part and parcel of the Indian Factories Act. I think I have only done my duty in referring to this subject at such length, and I repeat I would prefer, as a matter of course, to take steps in the direction just indicated rather than see matters drift as they are doing now. As regards child labour I note with satisfaction from the English papers that the Government of India have taken steps to improve the inspection of factories and to enforce the existing provisions.

The question of the representation of our Association in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay has for years engaged the attention of successive Committees, and if my colleagues agree with me I would suggest that Government be now approached as to the desirability of the Association being previlegad to nominate a representative in the same way as is done by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Representing as the Members do almost the entire Mill Industry of this Presidency, I think the Association is entitled to have a voice in the various legislative questions that come before Government from time to time chiefly affecting the large industrial affairs of the Presidency.

As regards the Municipal Corporation, the Association has, as you are aware, been in correspondence with Government for some time past with regard to the desirability of extending to the Association the same previlege which they have been pleased, under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, to confer on the Bombay Chamber and the University,—namely the return by the Members as representatives of the Corporation. Having regard to the magnitude of the interests represented by the Association, I consider that the time has come when Government might, with propriety and reason, enfranchise the Association in the direction suggested. It will be remembered that in recognition of the fact that the Millowners of Bombay represent one of the largest industry in India Government were pleased to grant the Association the privilege of electing one of the Members to the Board of the City Improvement Trust, and I consider that the privilege should be extended in respect of the Municipal Corporation and also of the Bombay Port Trust. These are points which might suitably be urged by the incoming Committee and I have no doubt, Government will give them due weight. With regard to the Port Trust it is needless to point out to what a large extent its revenues are benefited by the exports of yarn and cotton from Bombay, and by the imports of machinery, mill stores, etc., etc.

It is gratifying to note from the records that during the year under review the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of Council for the Department of Commerce and Industry, visited the rooms of the Association, where he was received by a full meeting of the Committee. The Association has every reason to be thankful for the interest evinced by the new Department in all matters concerning the industrial development of the country, and I have no doubt that the future activities of the Department will be productive of beneficial results to all India.

Before concluding my remarks on this occasion I may take this opportunity, gentlemen, to state that I am retiring from the position of Chairman of this Association to-day, in order to make room for others to take a more active share in the work of the Association, and to preside at our deliberations. In having the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey as my successor, and Mr. Herbert R. Greaves as your Vice-Chairman, you have a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who are interested in the welfare of the Mill Industry of this Association, and who will, I have no doubt, devote their best attention to safeguarding and promoting its interests. It has been my fortunate privilege during my two years of Chairmanship to be able to refer in my review of our industrial situation to two of the most prosperous years that the cotton mill Industry has seen since its inception in this country. It is gratifying to me to recall the fact that both during the first and second year of my Chairmanship we were able to look back upon years during which the mill industry of this country has had to record a state of unprecedented prosperity, and I earnestly hope that my successor will be fortunate in having to review a similarly gratifying state of affairs. I am exceedingly grateful to my colleagues on the Committee for their kind co-operation and help in enabling me to discharge my duties, and our very best thanks are also due to Mr. Leslie-Rogers, our new Secretary, and Mr. C. J. Michael, our Assistant Secretary, for the very valuable assistance they have rendered to the Committee. Before putting the proposition for the adoption of the Report I shall be glad if members would express their view on any points they may wish to speak upon.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, in supporting the motion said, Gentleman :—Our worthy Chairman, in his very able and lucid speech, has discussed at sufficiently great length most of the important questions which have for some time been occupying the minds of the Mill Owners of Bombay. He has very clearly pointed out how the past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity of our Mill Industry. The Mills of Bombay, in common with those of other parts of the world, have made such record profits that the eyes of all investors have been turned to this industry. New Mills have been projected and the existing ones extensively enlarged and improved. But the gloomy days of adversity are too apt to be forgotten in the hey day of prosperity; so it is in our industry. The prosperity of last year was exceptional and even now we know that the profits of the current year must come far short of those of the past year. Our industry like many others, must have its ups and downs. I do believe however that a fair return on Capital carefully invested in our Industry may be reasonably expected in the near future. The opportunity of extending our operations in the direction of manufacturing finer yarn and cloth never presented itself more favourably than at the present time. Hitherto the Indian weaving mills have been obliged, owing to inferiority of the cotton grown in the country, to restrict their operations to the coarser cloth, and thus there has always been a limit to their expansion, but, thanks to the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay, the future is promising. The successful growing of Egyptian Cotton in Sind has made it evident that, it will be possible for us to secure superior staples of cotton in the country. Unfortunately the whole of the quantity grown last year was in the hands of an individual exporting firm at a price which we now know to be much under the value ascertained at Liverpool. Apart from the monetary consideration, it is matter for regret that none of that cotton found its way into the open market of Bombay. It is had been sold here many permanent advantages both to the cultivators and to our Industry must have been gained. Only about a thousand bales were produced last year, and the cultivation spread on a very scattered area. The facilities of transit were limited and all other circumstances were such that the realization to the cultivators was below what it ought to have been if offered in the Central Market. Those who were on the spot had the advantage, as it was not worth the while of consumers on this side to send out a special cotton selector for such a small quantity. The result has been that owing to the cotton not having been largely tested in the Indian Mills neither the cotton merchants nor the manufacturers have any very clear idea as to its real worth. Apart from the loss to the industry, I do not think that this position is to the benefit of the interests of the cultivators who failed to get the best fit of the central market.

I quite appreciate the principle on which the Government Department acts in not interfering at all with the selling of the produce, but this was an exceptional case; for by years of labour and heavy expenditure they succeeded in producing an article which will be a boon to the country and to the cultivators and it would not have been unreasonable for them in this exceptional case to bring down through their own agency, the results of their labours to a central market like Bombay in order to give to the manufacturers full opportunity of testing the value of the material, and thereby making them permanent competitors in the producing area. This in my humble opinion, would have secured the best interest of the cultivators. I hope something in this direction may be done next year and that at least some of the quantity produced may find its way to this market. Mr. Lawrence, the Director of Agriculture, who is unwearying in his efforts to secure the success of these experiments and to whom the credit is due, will not, I have reason to believe, fail to consider this aspect of the question. Within the next three or four years it is expected that a sufficiently large quantity of Indo-Egyptian cotton will be grown which may supply a number of fine count Mills. Whether the manufacturing of fine counts would pay as well as our present coarse count Mills is a question but looking to the enormous demand for finer cloth in India, with cotton grown in the country, and cheap labour, there seems no reason to doubt its giving a fair return. For such purpose we require cheap Capital. This brings me to the question which has been occupying perhaps the most prominent place in the minds of a large number of the people of India—a question which considerably concerns us as it directly touches our pockets. I mean the Swadeshi movement agitated so vigorously in Bengal and generally spread over other parts of India. I do not think this the proper occasion to go into the merits of the Swadeshi movement as a whole. I refer to it only so far as it bears upon the possibility of producing finer quality of fabrics in India. The Bombay Mill Owners have undergone no small share of criticisms. Serious charges of selfishness and want of patriotism have been laid against us. We are accused of having taken advantage of the extra demand created by the agitation and raised the prices of our cotton goods thereby extra profits at the expense of the consumers. Gentlemen, so far as the actual results of the whole operation go, it is to some extent true that the consumers were obliged to pay higher prices for their purchases. It is also true that the Bombay Mill-Owners, in common with upcountry Mill Owners, made higher profits; but at the same time it is impossible for us not to feel that the charges of selfishness and lack of patriotism are quite unjustifiable.

In ordinary cases replies to such charges are unnecessary, as the manufacturer always looks to his interest and tries to secure the best rate for his manufactured article; and for this he is not to be blamed. But this is an exceptional case, as the Swadeshi movement, if successfully carried on in the right direction, will benefit us in common with other industries, and will greatly assist the industrial development of the country. It is, therefore, fair that an explanation is due to our Bengali friends. For a number of years, the supply of Mill-made goods had been stationary owing to the stagnant position of the Mill industry. The demand gradually more and a period of revival commenced from about the end of 1904. The prices of manufactured cotton goods began gradually to rise and about August last when the agitation began in Bengal, prices had considerably risen during the previous nine months. It will thus be seen that the Swadeshi movement was not the sole cause of the rise though it may have contributed its share to some extent. It is clear, therefore, that we are held responsible for results which are mainly due to the operation of the economical laws of supply and demand. The total quantity of piece goods consumed in the country may be roughly taken to be 240 Crore yards. To this our contribution is only 15 per cent. It is therefore, not surprising that an impetus given by the extra demand on this comparatively small quantity of our Indian mill production might have, under favourable circumstances, slightly raised the prices, and nothing would have, prevented this natural result as it is impossible within a short time to increase the supply of our piece goods, it must take time to increase the number of Mills to gain that end. Those who have criticised us have overlooked this main principle and expected us to go against economic laws of supply and demand. They said, "You should not raise your prices even if you get them." In the first place, it is an impracticable proposition and, to use an argument, granting that we find a few Mill Owners philanthropic enough to sell for a time their production at a little under market value can any reasonable man believe that the benefit would go to the consumer? The large number of dealers scattered all over the country who would have been fortunate enough to get this concession could not be expected to be equally philanthrophic. What might have gone out of the pockets of the Mill Owners would have gone into the pockets of the middlemen, and the position of the consumers would have remained the same. In fact, in August last, dealers held large stocks of forward purchases from the Mill Owners, and all of them spoke in good profits. So I hope our friends on the other side will satisfy themselves that the real remedy lies in helping to increase the supply rather than expecting any concession from manufacturers. We all appreciate the stimulus that this movement has given to increasing the supply and although for a short time individuals have to suffer, this self sacrifice on their part cannot but permanently benefit the industrial development of the country. So far as the Bombay Millowners are concerned, they yield to none in their desire to help the cause of their country. As I have shown, never had we in the history of the Indian Mill Industry a more appropriate time for extending the operations in the direction of spinning finer counts, for which cheap capital is necessary. This is a question that might seriously be considered by the Bengal Mill Owners. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in his Presidential Address at the last session of the Indian National Congress held at Benares, said "That they owing to the permanent settlement of Bengal are enabled to enjoy resources which in other parts of India are swept into the coffers of the State." We earnestly invite the co-operation of our wealthy countrymen to invest their accumulated riches in industrial enterprise and thereby combine business and patriotism, and if they come forward I am quite sure they may rely on the Bombay Mill Owners for all help, their long experience can enable them to give. Having detained you longer than it was my intention, I shall conclude by supporting the adoption of the report.

HON. MR. H. E. E. PROCTER.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter, who seconded the proposition, said :—I am glad to hear the Chairman speak as he had done on the subject of the hours of labour in our Mills, although I do not agree with him in thinking the article in the "Times of India" was over drawn. When I brought this matter before you at our Meeting held again and again in August, I did so purely on humanitarian grounds, as I considered and I still consider that to work a man the long hours which were then prevalent was distinctly inhuman and I also considered that it must, by affecting the physique of the future generation, do considerable harm to our industry in the future. The only argument in favour of it is that it means increased profit to the Mill Agents and shareholders. It may mean slightly increased wages to the operatives, but this is counterbalanced by the bad effect on their health and physique. Well Gentlemen it will be within your recollection that at the General Meeting held on the 11th August, a resolution was carried in favour of restricting working hours to an average of 12 hours a day, but up to the 13th September, 1905, on which the "Times of India" published the article referred to, not a single Mill, which was working long hours, had shown the slightest intention of restricting its working hours in accordance with this resolution, and, had it not been for that article, I do not suppose any change ever would have been brought about. However, as the Chairman has pointed out owing to certain circumstances we eventually again agreed to work shorter hours and many are now faithfully observing this resolution, although many others, for their own selfish reasons are not keeping the agreement, and this must eventually, if persisted in, bring about Government interference. While I am very much against this interference, it is difficult to see what else can be done to stop the curtailment of hours when Members will not keep the resolutions passed by their own Association.

INOCULATION.

There is one subject to which our Chairman has not alluded although he did so at considerable length at last year's Meeting. I refer to inoculation. Last year he spoke very strongly on the advisability of doing everything to induce our operatives to get inoculated and said, in this connection, that concerted action was necessary as no Mill could carry out the idea by itself without running the risk of facing a strike among its hands. After our Meeting the matter was taken up by a Sub-Committee, a scheme was formulated and formally adopted by a majority at the Meeting of Members held in August last. It is true it was not adopted unanimously but it was adopted by a majority who agreed to do all in their power to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Special Committee to put this scheme into operation as soon as possible. I regret to say, however, that, as far as I can ascertain, not a single Mill except one has attempted to do anything to carry out this resolution and the fact of there being only one made is extremely difficult for that one to get its operatives inoculated and although it did not result in anything like a strike as foreshadowed by the Chairman, still it resulted in that Mill getting only 20 hands inoculated. I certainly think that after the trouble the Committee went to in investigating his matter and after the resolution being passed by a majority, the less those Members who composed the majority, might have done would have been to have attempted to carry out the spirit of the resolution and the fact of their not having stirred a finger to do so only shows what little effect any resolution passed by this Association really has even on those Members who have voted for such resolution. Our Chairman has put forward a plea that this Association should be represented on the Legislative Council, the Port Trust and the Municipality. As the Honourable Mr. Vithaldas is on the Legislative Council, as Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Vijbhucandas are on the Port Trust and as many Members are already on the Corporation, it seems to me this Association is already indirectly well represented on all three bodies and until it can be shown that this Association has more cohesive power and is willing to be bound by its own resolutions, I question whether the Government will think fit to accede to the direct representations suggested.

THE WATER QUESTION.

There is one matter to which reference has not been made but which I think is of very serious importance to this Association, and that is the question of the inadequate water supply for the city. As many of you, Gentlemen, know, owing to the low state of the Vehar lake and the consequent bad condition of its water the Mills which obtain their supply from that source have had it considerably curtailed lately and it may be considerably more curtailed before the rain come on. I understand the supply of water in Tansa is fully adequate for the entire wants of the city as far as quantity is concerned but that owing to there being only one 48 inch main it is impossible to convey to the city from Tansa the amount required. I am also told that to put down another 48 inch main would cost 50 lacs and it is this expenditure that prevents the Corporation carrying out the work. In other words, the Corporation will not face a recurring expenditure of, say, two lakhs a year to ensure the city a proper water supply and yet we boast of our city being the second city in the Empire. It seems to me that if our Councillors, instead of wasting their time over the imaginary grievances of the people in connection with standard time, &c., would really take up the question of water supply, which is a real hardship and inconvenience to thousands in the city, they would be earning the gratitude of the entire population of Bombay. This water trouble has been put with us for many years and as Bombay expands this trouble must increase unless and until a second pipe is put down and we are able to make full use of our magnificent supply at Tansa.

MR. WACHA'S REMARKS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in further supporting the proposition rem

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

If it had happened in France, the Bank of France would have been besieged and battered down until the advances were made on Rentes; and yet society is in so close a contact here that although the incident lasted here for some two months it did not excite newspaper comment, and I wonder whether the Finance Minister knows anything about it. One such incident happened in April or May of 1901, when your Chairman, under the direction of your Committee, sent a strong memorial to Sir Edward Law, one of the ablest and most hard working Finance Ministers India has had the good fortune to have. His great ability was a handmaid to his open and inquiring mind, which was never too proud to learn nor too shy to ask. We had a very sympathetic official reply, in which he said that the points raised in our memorial were before the consideration of the Government of India; but under the conditions of the present contracts with the Presidency Banks Government could not interfere in their discretion for credits and advances, but that the Government would be willing to take suggestions for increasing the investment in Government Paper. Afterwards when Sir Edward Law was in Bombay, he assured your Chairman of his sympathy with the difficulties of the Stock Exchange. He did not stop there. He wrote or had a letter written to the Bank of Bombay asking for an explanation. In reply the Bank covered itself behind the back of the Bank of Bengal, stating that under similar circumstances the Bank of Bengal had refused advances on Government Paper. I hope I am not divulging an official secret—the reply was sent to then Mr., now Sir William Cruickshank, who repudiated the charge. Anyhow, we did not hear any more of the Bank of Bombay refusing to advance on Government Paper during that Finance Minister's regime.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

In all countries of good government and solid credit, people prefer investing their savings in Government securities. Theoretically 6 or 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of industrials to the extent of half or one-third of the property are as safe investment as Government security. Practically they are not so. They lack the qualification of Government security. Government security can be easily bought or sold at a small turn of the market. But above all it has the supreme quality of reliability for accommodation whenever required. All Governments have nursed that quality of reliability. Whatever may be said of India's poverty, she is able to accommodate the Government with all the loans if willing. Shroffs are now putting some of their floating funds into Government security. The Native Princes are taking kindly to it, and in 20 or 25 years India would be both willing and able to take up all the loans now floated in London, but the Government have to see that the great quality of reliability is maintained. There are all the reasons for, and none against, why the Bank of Bombay should not disoblige the Government, the Banks and the public. The Bank is generously subsidised by the Government I say generously because under the contract with the Bank the Government are not bound to put more than 25 lakhs at its free disposal. Practically the Government puts at its free disposal without interest much over a crore in the busy season and less than a crore in the dull season. Last year it amounted over 101 lakhs on an average throughout the year. This is a free gift of very nearly 3 lakhs per year. How dependent the Bank is on Government balances appears in a statement of 12th April, when the Government balances amounted to more than two thirds of its cash balance. It is stated the Bank of Bombay renders some services to the Government without payment. Those services are covered under the contract of free deposit of 25 lakhs. It is owing to their connection with the Bank of Bombay that Government institution and Trusts keep their current accounts at the Bank of Bombay without interest; it is because of the Bank's connection with the Government that large investment orders, safe custodies, and dividend collections come to it, it is because of that connection that the Exchange Banks put their free balances here which in the dull season is generally over a crore and in the busy season could not be much less than 50 lakhs. It is complained that the Exchange Bank balances are of least use when most wanted. A banker is not worth the name as such if he cannot calculate with a mathematical certainty the ebbs and flows of these balances and their bedrock, and uses his opportunities. But above all, the reason why the Bank of Bombay should not disoblige the public is, that the Finance Minister has given the Presidency Banks to understand that in the time of stringency or stress the Government are prepared to advance them all the money they require against the lodgment of Government Paper at the Bank rate, and with a condition precedent that they make no profit on it in lending it out. The Bank of Bengal has often done that gratuitous service. It rendered it this year and when I was refused a small advance on Government Paper I got all I wanted from the Bank of Bengal through my correspondent in Calcutta. But the Bank of Bombay wishes to have all gratuitous services done to it, but will render none in return. When the Bank refused to advance on Government Paper, its advances on Government Paper, Port Trust and Municipal securities did not amount to half of its advances against the security called "Bills discounted and purchased," as Bills un-rediscountable in any market in India and with no tangible security behind them than the two signatures. The Bank of Bombay is an official Bank and its prototype ought to be the Bank of England and if not the Bank of England, certainly the Bank of Bengal. The proprietors' capital of the Bank of England is 15 1-2 millions sterling. Its advances are designated the "other securities." They never exceed 35 millions, of which the Bills discounted could not amount to more than its capital. And what Bills? The very best Bills in the world rediscountable at a moment's notice. The Bank of Bengal has a capital of 2 crores. It has the picking and choosing of many circles—the Burma, the Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the United Provinces and the Presidency of Bombay itself represented by the Bombay City, and yet its Bills discounted and purchased never exceed twice its capital. The capital of the Bank of Bombay is one crore and its circle the Bombay Presidency only. The Bills during the last regime, and I take the years 1897 and 1898 did not exceed 116 lakhs and the minimum 43 lakhs. Under the present regime the Bills passed 4 crores or four times its capital last year. The Bank of Bombay is the custodian of Government balances and the floating balances of the Presidency without interest charge, and its assets ought to be correspondingly liquid. The Bank of Bombay has a Savings Bank of its own, whose deposits amount to about a crore. That crore ought to be in tangible liquid securities. It is put at 5 per cent. discount for a year certain, renewable at 3 months to keep to the letter of the law. I have often wondered, in case of suspicion or some other reason if the Bank of Bombay were to refuse to renew, is the debtor bound to pay it, or if paid can an action of damages lie at the Bank? Our relations were always of the pleasantest with the Bank until year 1901. The Bank of Bombay dislikes to bolster up Government securities, and we will not quarrel with its moral scruple. It is a question between the Government and the Bank of Bombay.

INDIA'S ALLEGED POVERTY.

The prosperity of the Stock Exchange depends so much upon the financial, commercial, industrial and agricultural prosperity of this country that I cannot address a more intelligent or a more appreciative audience on the question whether India is advancing in material prosperity or retrograding into poverty. It is the conviction of bankers, merchants, tradesmen and captains of industry that India is slowly but steadily advancing in material prosperity and for the last few years it has taken an accelerated pace. Opposed to this is the opinion of the Pundits, that is the professors, the lawyers and the pedagogues with the assumption of universal knowledge—who have made it a business to arraign the shortcomings of the Government—that India is steadily retrograding deeper and deeper into poverty. The author of the phrase 'Poverty of India' is Mr. Dadabhai Nowrosji, who was once a professor of mathematics in this city, and therefore fond of figures. Mr. Dadabhai, after his retirement from business in 1866 calculated that the income of an Indian is 20 rupees a head. That string he has attached to his harp, and has beaten it into tune for the last 40 years, and the Pundits have followed him with "Wah! Waha!" Mr. Dadabhai left this country 45 or 45 years ago, his name and reputation are a tradition to the present generation. Mr. Dababhai of the fifties and sixties was to his contemporaries most of whom have passed away, and, to boys, all of whom have grown old, an earnest, lovable figure instilling love, loyalty and veneration for the British Government for which he was applauded and appreciated by that generation which was in touch, in living memory, with the oppressive and insecure governments that have passed away. With rolling years and receding view, and with the privileges of genius and that of an earnest man he has gone diametrically to the opposite side, and has kept hold on the heart of the present generation by flattering its vanities. He told an audience in London the other day that were India given the franchise and self-government, India would require no standing armies, no frontiers and no fortification. but India would rise en masse in her hundreds of millions to repel all foes of the British Empire. As if India had not that opportunity from the days of the Sultan of Ghazni down to the last of the robbers, Nadirshah. The other day he went down to Brussels, like the Manduc of old of his race and country, to preach the doctrine of the community of goods and the destruction of all governments. Because Mr. Dadabhai has said India is poor because the income of an Indian is 20 rupees a year some equally great men, such as Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon, have gone a few rupees better. But if the income of an Indian is 20 instead of 200 rupees a head, that is not Indias fault. If the Indians are poor, they are poor in the sense the Red Indians were poor when the white men took possession of their country. If the Indians are poor, they are poor in the sense the Zulus and the other races of South Africa were poor with gold clanking under their heels, with King Solomon's mines spread out to the view in all the variety and their land flowing with milk and honey. India was considered the richest country by the ancients and the moderns. She was the cynosure of all eyes, and no traveller or adventurer has left a record that their expectations were not realized. She was the cynosure of all the marauders from the North. You are not aborigines. You drove the aborigines to the backwoods and took possession of their country, rose to the height of your opportunities in fame, power, wealth and civilization, which the remains of your arts and an imperishable literature too well testify. You entered into internecine wars of religion and caste, and while you were arraigning a Government by the theocracy you left the door open for others to enter in. India is capable of yielding all the crops and all the textile fibres of the world, besides some special products of her own; she has all the fauna and flora of the world; her bowels are bursting with all the liquid and solid mineral wealth; her spaces are strewed with diamonds and gems; her shores are encrusted with pearl oysters and her seas and rivers are teeming with fish. If India is so rich and the Indians are poor, it is because they are just being roused from a deep encrusted lethargy of more than a thousand years of anarchy, misrule, oppression and insecurity, under which they could neither call their body nor their property their own. They are just being lifted on rough carts on rough ruts of rough roads until the roads are macadamised and new carts built and greased to make their passage quicker from poverty to wealth. Putting aside higher politics and the still higher aspiration of a democracy which is not in being,—for when in being its spirit will brook no superior,—I would say that when the Mahar has asked and the Brahmin has accepted this right to the same table, India will have welded herself into a nation and then what India asks shall be given. But until then for the development of the wealth of the country the present Government is the best, for the development of the wealth of a country the functions of the government are limited, but they are potential and imperative. The Government have to see that every one has his free initiative, and that he has absolute freedom and control for the disposal of his mental and bodily labour; that he has protection of his person and property, that he is made equal in the eye of the law, and civil and criminal justice is impartially administered to him in accordance with law and subject to human limitations, that he has full freedom to represent his grievances and to criticise men and measure through a free press. An Indian has all these. The Government have to see that he is not too heavily handicapped with taxation in the race for wealth.

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

Now you are told that you are ground down with heavy taxation, and that the foreign drain has bent the back of India to the breaking point. These charges are iterated with such persistent reiteration that not only the ignorant but the well-educated thoroughly believe them. Now let us apply them the test of the analysis of facts. The revenue of India this year is given in the Budget at 129 crores of rupees. Deduct from it 40 crores of railway earnings which are mere debit and credit entries and have nothing to do with taxation. They are mere carriers' wages and ought to have, as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said, been separately stated. There remains 90 crores, of rupees is spread over a population of 30 crores, the taxation per head comes to 30 rupees. The taxation per head in United Kingdom comes to about 53 or 54 rupees. In France it is the same. The area of Europe, bar Russia, is equal to the area, of India and Burma, or a little less. The population of Europe bar Russia, is equal to the population of India and Burma. I have gone through the Budget of all the countries of Europe and the taxation per head comes to 43 or 44 rupees. The population of the Russian Empire is 14 crores. It is illiterate, for according to the census of 1898, 31 lakhs of boys and 10 lakhs of girls were being educated in all schools and colleges of the Empire, which is equal to 3 per cent. The peasants are liberated serfs, and the Empire is agricultural like our country. This year's Russian budget calls for a revenue of 375 crores. Deducting therefrom 65 crores of rupees of railway revenue, there remains 309 crores, or equal to 21 or 22 rupees taxation per head of population. The taxation per head in Egypt is 15 to 16 rupees. But Japan comes next to us. It is similar us in many ways. It is an agricultural country and the wages of labour before the War were equal to the wages of labour in India. Their food is simple like our own, of rice and vegetables and sometimes a little fish and yet it could not be a bad diet when it makes the Japanese athletes in body and heroes in pluck, endurance and courage. The population per square mile in Japan is 320, to our about 170. The taxation per head of population is 9 rupees or three times larger than ours. Let us examine the different heads of our taxation. The taxation on land in India is 30 crores of rupees. Spread over a population of 30 crores it is a rupee a head. In Egypt it is 7 1-2 rupees a head. Again Japan comes nearest to us. It is 2 rupees a head and will be about 2 1-2 in consequence of the late War. The taxation in India is light in all conscience, but what I complain of is the incident of it. Bengal, which is the richest and most producing province in the country, which could easily bear half the incident of it, is the least taxed. The assessees of our income-tax before the scale was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees, numbered about 507,000. The number must have been considerably reduced now. It is an insignificant number. The tax brings about 2 crores. Spread over per head of population it is an anna per head. In the United Kingdom it is 11 rupees per head, and including estates and death duties it is 16 rupees per head. The two taxes, equally paid by all Indians, are the salt tax and custom duties on piece-goods and other articles of general use, except the spirits and duty on bullion. The salt tax is put at 6 1-2 crores this year and per head of population it comes about 3 1-2 annas. The custom duties and the excise on piece-goods yield about 3 1-2 to 4 crores, or say about 2 1-2 annas per head of population. In other words the upper classes the upper middle, the middle and the lower middle classes pay 6 annas per head for the government of this country. And they blow the loudest about the grinding taxation. The other taxes are optional. Opium produces 7 1-2 crores, which is paid by another country. As to excise on spirits, you can please yourself by drinking or not. Stamps, Post Office, telegraphs, are all optional. Irrigation, which yields nearly 6 crores, is for those who use the water. On the expenditure side the heaviest item is the Army services. It is 30 crores. Spread over the population it is a rupee a head. In Japan it is 2 rupees a head, but in Japan the budgets never show the extraordinary expenses on the Army and Navy. In the United Kingdom it comes to 23 or 24 rupees a head, and for the whole of Europe it could not be less than 15 or 16 rupees per head.

[The remainder of Mr. Bharucha's speech will be given to-morrow.]

On the motion of the Chairman, the balance sheet and the audited accounts were approved and adopted.

Messrs. Motichand Devchand, Rustomjee Manekjee Engineer, and Vussonjee Nathoo, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors of the Association.

Mr. Vussonjee Nathoo was elected a Trustee of the Association's property in the place of Mr. Joothabhai Harakchand, deceased.

Thanks were passed to Mr. Runchordas Cullianjee for auditing the accounts of the Association for 1905.

The Association expressed its regret at the untimely death of its Director and Trustee Mr. Joothabhai Harakchand.

The appointment made by the Board of Mr. Runchordas Cullianjee as a director in the place of Mr. Joothabhai Harakchand, deceased, was confirmed.

Messrs. Narandas Govindjee and Manekjee Pestonjee Bharucha were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and exhaustive address, and for his valuable and continued services to the Association.

RUBBER IN TRAVANCORE.

FORMIDABLE RIVAL TO CEYLON AND THE STRAITS.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGING PLANTERS.

Mr. Charles Brander, manager of the Rani and Shallacary Rubber Companies' Estates, in Travancore, who has been in Ceylon for some weeks, has given his impressions on Southern India as a rubber country to the "Times of Ceylon". During his stay in Ceylon Mr. Brander saw a good deal of rubber in the Kelani Valley and at Kalutara, and in his opinion rubber in Travancore shows a better growth generally for its age and his visit has not, he says, in any way diminished his faith in the future of South India as a rubber producing country.

No rubber has been tapped up to the present in South India, but the Peryar Company expect to make a start towards the end of this year. Their rubber is now about four years old, and the growth is such that they fully expect they will be able to tap the trees by that time. There is absolutely no pest or disease of any kind. There are white ants in the district in abundance, but they have not touched the trees, and Mr. Brander's opinion is that they will not attack healthy trees.

"It is not for me to contradict what Straits people say" white ants and their rubber Mr. Brander remarked "but my own opinion is that there must be something wrong with the tree before the white ants tackle it."

CHEAP LABOUR.

The great advantage which Travancore possesses is, of course, that it is in the heart of the labour districts. "We have any amount of labour," Mr. Brander said "and it is very cheap. We can always have as much as we require. We pay the men from four to five annas and the women from three to four annas. The labour force at present consists chiefly of Malayalis, but we are beginning to introduce Tamils, who are more intelligent. The Malayalis are however, shaping well and I think they will soon be all right. All the work is done by contract except the planting which is done on the estate account."

Already large areas are under rubber in this part of South India. On the Mundikayam side there is about 8,000 acres already planted and this will be doubled by the end of next year, as Mr. Drummond Dean, Mr. Holder, the Rani, the Mundakayam Valley and the Peryar Companies are all extending their plantations. There will be 2,000 acres in the Peryar Valley before the end of the year. On the Talmalie side there there are about 2,000 acres of rubber and that also will probably be doubled next year. The Government have application for another 20,000 or 25,000 acres from individual local planters as well as from outsiders. A good deal of Ceylon money is going over, and Mr. Brander thinks that these applications include applications for from 4,000 to 5,000 acres by Ceylon people. There has not been much London capital attracted yet, but the Mundikayam Valley Company is a sterling Company financed in London. Mr. Brander thinks it is only a matter of time before much more capital comes in, South India possessing the advantages that it does in the matter of soil and labour.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

"Government are treating us very well" continued Mr. Brander. "There is some delay it is true, but that is at present unavoidable. There is no register of land, and Government do not know to whom much of it belongs. The former Dewan instituted a settlement department, which sent out officers to register and survey all land in Travancore. As soon as this survey is completed and Government know exactly what land it has to dispose of the granting of applications will be facilitated very much. At present many delays arise owing to private claims to land and Government not knowing who it belongs to, a good deal of the land being held by prescriptive right. In future this delay will be done away with and I am sure that the Travancore Government will meet investors half way."

"What about the price?"

"I think land is likely to go up in value at no distant date and it is possible that it will be put up by auction. At present it is granted at R10 per acre, with a land tax of six annas for the first five years, and after that R2 an acre. To ensure that all land taken up will be planted, any land unplanted, after that term is taxed at the rate of 8 annas per acre. The Travancore Government have been chary in giving out land, because at the time of the coffee boom whole districts were devastated of their forests, and when coffee died out the land practically became barren waste. To obviate such an occurrence in future a stipulation is made by the Conservator of Forests that a certain percentage of Government trees be planted on the land, so that in the event of rubber failing it will not be useless. I think that is a reasonable stipulation. They do not insist upon the tree being planted in rubber, but in blocks here and there over the estate."

Mr. Brander said there is plenty of land suitable for rubber available—more than is likely to be taken up for some time. He supposed there would be 100 000 acres at present. The forest reserves are practically unlimited. He does not think, however, that Government would let all the land go out of its hands, but that after a certain limit is reached, it will hold its hands.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH MAY.

SUMMAR

Pressure has increased almost everywhere the rise having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 70 to 90 in excess of normal at Bhavnagar Para and Karachi and the minimum 7° to 9° at Khandwa, Jhansi Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jhansi and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Agra and Bangalore report a few drops.

Weather is fine with passing clouds at a few places on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little sherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS AT THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

HIS LORDSHIP AND "TOUTING."

To see for himself, the working of the minor civil Judicial tribunal in Bombay, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, paid a visit to the Small Causes Court yesterday and sat for sometimes on the bench with Mr. R. M. Patel, the Chief Judge of that Court. He was welcomed there on behalf of the Bar by Mr. F. K. Patuck, senior pleader practising in that Court, who remarked that the day was a notable one in the history of that Court, for ever since its constitution more than half a century ago this was the first time that a Chief Justice of Bombay had honoured it with his presence and he hoped it would be a precursor of many such visits in the future. He could not allow that opportunity to pass without referring to the state of the building in which that Court was located. Whatever might have been its suitability in former days it was thoroughly unsuited for the requirements of the present times. About five hundred people attended this Court daily, and besides there was a large staff of officers and clerks working under the Registrar, and the accommodation for them and the ventilation of the building were of the most primitive character. That Court contributed about a lakh and a half of rupees every year to the revenue and he hoped his lordship would take up the matter and move Government to give the Court a better habitation if not a better name. He would also with his lordships' permission, refer to a matter relating to the steps which his lordship directed to be taken last year with regard to the touting nuisance. In this his lordship was greatly assisted, so far as that court was concerned, by their Chief Judge, Mr. Patel, who, at considerable pains and loss of time, succeeded in clearing the Court of more than a hundred of these people. But he very much regretted that after a lapse of fifteen months he could not tell his Lordship that day that the nuisance had entirely ceased. Any body who took a walk along the Picket Road of a morning would see a number of these people hovering about that place, and, surely, they did not come there every day for nothing. It was a notorious fact that some of these touts were very busy in the Native bazaar to procure work for their patrons in that Court. It seemed to him that some drastic measures were necessary to put an end to this nuisance, and he could assure his lordship on behalf of the majority of the Bar that any steps that his lordship would take in this matter would receive their hearty support. In conclusion, he once more thanked his lordship for the visit.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins in replying thanked Mr Patuck and other pleaders for the kindness they had shown him on that occasion. He felt that he ought to have come there long ago, but he was always so busy at the High Court that he could not get time to visit any other court. He, hoped, however to come there again on a future occasion. Referring to the remarks made by Mr Patuck, his lordship said he knew that there was some correspondence about the matter some time ago, and although he did not know exactly how the matter stood, he assured them that he would do what he could, and make a representation to the authorities concerned. He was glad to hear that touting in that Court had diminished to some extent, and hoped that the pleaders practising in the Court would co-operate with their Chief Judge in putting down the practice. He would be really very much gratified to hear from Mr Patuck when he next visited that Court that touting had altogether ceased.

Sir Lawrence in company with Mr. Patel then visited the courts of Mr. Hakim, Mr. Modi and M. Javeri, and inspected the offices of the Registrar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Claverdon, 2085 tons Captain J Scott, will sail to-day for Pondecherry in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain R Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 24th April, with cheese in cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Warooga, 1672 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushehr 1st May, with a general cargo and 25 cases opium.

The Ben Urquhart, 3751 tons Captain J McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 7th April via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 2727 tons Captain B Weedmillen, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 7th May with a general cargo, Mr C Marcos, Mr Richter and deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Irrih, 3429 tons, Captain J Johnson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20th April via coast ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers and Mr and Mrs Peilly Mr Al Green, Mr M Boube and 23 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W. Hose .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseverance.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr Mcarthur .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 9.

Chusan	3852 Kourlok	P & O Co
Florizel	2381 Work	Gray Borg & Co
Oojobaria	3136 Walker	M M & Co
Firoozi	2018 Fruin-Hill	B & P S N Co
Nuddia	1914 Dawing	M M & Co
Raza	2029 Gordon	K Nixon & Co
Monsoon	1735 Hannah	B & P S N Co
Nasseri	911 De Sorne	B & P S N Co
Nalin	2011 Bird	F Morrison & Co
Manaton	2925 Work	Monbay & Co
Lismore	2277 Stuart	W & A Graham & Co
Inverness	2187 Clarkson	G Cottoa & Co
Manzagon	3280 Hall	P & O S N Co
Delia	2029 Taylor	K Nixon Co
Lichtenfels	3923 Francihs	Glade & Co
Goodwin	2742 Clucos	W & A Graham & Co
Arcana	2311 Morgan	W & A Graham & Co
Imaum	2704 Ponkorty	K N & Co
Dwarka	755 Manley	M M & Co
Isaura	3332 Kemaol	M M & Co
Kt Batchelor	4141 Finnis	T M & Co
Africa	1802 Butler	M M & Co
Virawa	2176 Kedslie	M M & Co
Warooga	1606 Chappell	M M & Co
Lama	935 Cutbush	M M & Co
Iria	34 0 Johnston	M M & Co
Clan Urquhart	3751 Mcpherson	J Muir & Co
Secunder	1073 Main	H S Sidick
Nowshera	1261 Etton Persian Gulf	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Virawa s	Kedslie	Moulmein April 24
	Warooga s	Chappell	Bushreh, May 1
	Haddon s	Peterson	Bushire, May 2
	Somalis	Winiker	Durban, April 12
	Dugrun s	Lunde	Bangkok
	Ripon s	Johnston	Calcutta, April 12
	Clan Urquhart	McPherson	Glasgow, April 7
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi, May 7
	Secunder s	Main	Mauritius, April 27

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Cequet s	Walker	Rangoon
	Thorndale s	Rutter	Antwerp
	Colombo Maru s	Soyeda	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Claverdon, Scott for Pondicherry
" Dwarka, Manley for Persian Gulf
" Branksome Hall, Woolfenden for Karachi

The steamer Canara, began to load yesterday for Antwerp, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 9.

The P and O s s Pekin left here this morning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	From
1	St Dunstan	London
2	Lawada	Calcutta
5	Byculla	Rangoon
5	Clan Matheson	Liverpool

Steamers Expected.

7	Banma	Rangoon
8	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool
10	Naw	Calcutta
14	Clan Forbes	Coast

The dates are approximate only.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me! Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

FREE TEST! FREE BOOK!!

I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery worn to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good"

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 8

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 5-8	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	99	= unchanged
1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1-2	= + 1-1
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7-8	= + 3-16
2 months hence	30 5-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	65 3-4	= + 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.13	= + 1-1 1-2
Berlin	20.32 1-2	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4.84 3-4	= + 1-1

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	do	= + 1-8
6 " " "	4	do	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= unchanged
6 months Sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1-3 3 May done dull

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3-3-4 sellers

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 3-4 June-July nominal quiet

RAPESEED—Easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-2—1-4 M-J sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8—1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—D Baldui o

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6 12 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 42,000 Futures closed easier.

May-June 5·91 —1	June-July 5·92 —1	July-Aug. 5·92 —2
Aug.-Sep. 5·89 —1	Sep.-Oct. 5·77 —2	Oct-Nov 5·70 —1
Nov-Dec. 5·69	Dec.-Jan 5·69	Jan.—Feb. 5·69

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000
Do. last year	35,000
Exports to Gross Britain	4,000
Do do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·80
Futures, month of July	11·11+01
Do Dec	10·51+07

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to rallish weekly Government weather reports.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16
Progress month of July	11 38+01
Do. do. Aug	11 11+05
Tone at close	steady

Messrs Neill Bros report is as follows. Old 11,000,000 new started favorably.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 8th May 1906 :—

Cotton	8,891 bales.
Wheat	24,730 cwts.
Linseed	21,268 do
Rape Sarsond Mustard	9,483 do
Gingelly seed	1,296 do
Poppyseed	13,055 do
Groundnut	326 do
Cottonseed	6,581 do
Rice	3,509 do
Myrabolams	3,785 do
Oilcrushed	19,491 do
Mowrah	nil
Gram	1,233 do
Jowar	1,705 do
Maize	118 do

BOMBAY, MAY 9.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Firm

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 4 Months sight	D.A.	1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	179 1-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	130
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		152 1-2
Shanghai 30 do		213
Japan 30 do.		150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Paper	93-9
1st settlement, 31st May	93-10

Money market, Tone, steady.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 3rd May,	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 25th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	7	15	0
Forward May	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	1	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	8	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	1	0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	36	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	10	0
White Pessi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	21,000 ,,

May-June. 5·91 +3	June-July 5·95 +3	July-Aug 5·95 +3
Aug.-Sept. 5·92 +3	Sept.-Oct. 5·80 +3	Oct.-Nov. 5·73 +3
Nov.-Dec. 5·72 +3	Dec-Jan 5·72 +3	Jan-Feb. 5·72 +3

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing in spot lots for shipment. Mills are doing little.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Poly.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	193	183	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	199	189	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	198	188	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 210	204	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	209	202	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	210	203	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	207	...	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	210	204	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	212	207	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	217	202	...	do.
Veginal (M. G.)	215	209	...	do.
Mutlia (M.-G.)	203	201	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	202	25th May.		
Westerns	240			do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 8

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowinggore	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	unchanged

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,781	7,39,176	3,127	10,08,087
I M R do ...	71,507	1,05 39	638	1,80,856
A D C Ry ...	10,739	13,671	39	24,454
Total...	3,51,030	8,58,543	3,824	12,13,397
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P Ry system...	2,53,372	7,69,776	13,165	10,36,242
I M R do ..	69,708	83,186	5,833	1,51,789
A D C Ry ...	5,452	1,461	981	7,994
Total...	3,21,632	8,54 42	19,979	11,96,025
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 12,482	— 30,599	— 10,038	— 28,155
I M R..	+ 11,799	+ 22,503	— 5,175	+23,037
A D C Ry ...	+ 5,187	+ 12,215	— 942	+16,460

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL.

If anyone were curious enough to ask the question in St. Petersburg as to who is the most popular lady in Russia, there is little doubt the answer would be The Dowager Empress. Everyone in the Court and outside it is unanimous in their praise of Marie Feodrovna, for the grace and winning tact she always displays towards her subjects have won all hearts. The Empress takes a personal interest in everything and everybody, and none of the Russian leaders were allowed to depart for the recruiting without first being called to Gatchina to receive the Empress's blessing, together with a small gold medallion to be worn with the small charms that the Russians always wear suspended round their necks by a tiny chain, as a safeguard against evil. Those in Court who have any particular grievances always turn to the Empress for consolation, for they know that in her they will find not only a ready sympathiser, but one who will do everything in her power to help them.

The Empress's love for little children is manifested by her adoration for her grandchildren, one or two of which are always with her at Gatchina. When the little Czarevitch Alexis was born her delight was so great that she burst into tears. This fact puzzled Czar's six-year-old daughter Tatania, who, after the pondering over it for a few minutes remarked (so the story runs in St. Petersburg) that she really did not know why poor grandmamma was crying, unless she was disappointed that there were to be no fireworks in the park that night for baby. The Czar, owing to the fact that on the day of the heir-apparent's birth the great battleship Czarevitch, together with the remainder of the Port Arthur fleet, was dispersed by the Japanese declined that there were to be no public manifestations of joy, and accordingly the time-honoured custom of illuminating the great park at Peterhoff was abandoned.

Like most of the Royal personages of Europe, the Empress has half a dozen hobbies to fall back on for amusement. Photography naturally takes the first place among them, and the merit of the many interesting snapshots that decorate the walls of her private yacht, the "Polar Star" bears ample testimony to her skill in that art. The Empress is also an artist of no small merit, and she spends much time at wood-carving and the making of dainty photo frames. Years ago she used to be very fond of horse riding, but now she falls back on a dainty little English turn-out for open air recreation. She is still a great pedestrian, and while at her palace in Gatchina, where she spends the greater part of the year, only going up to St Petersburg for the short Court season in January, she thinks nothing of walking many versts. The Empress is passionately fond of Russia, its broad steppe and impenetrable forests, and she is of an opinion that in no country in the world are the changing seasons of the year to equal the voluptuous spring, still hot summers, gorgeous autumns, and white winters of the land of her adoption.

The conversion of Princess Eva to Roman Catholicism recalls to mind how many members of the old faith are still to be met with in the smart drawing-room of London. Among those who have recently joined the Roman Catholic faith may be mentioned Theodosia Lady Cottenham, and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys. The latter is noted as a singer, a French scholar, and an amateur actress, and has studied under Madame Thenard of the Comedie Francaise. The Hon. Mary and Hon. Margaret Russell, daughters of the late Lord Russell of Killowen are now both nuns in the Convent of the Holy Child at Mayfield, Sussex; while also the Hon. Violet Gibson, the pretty daughter of Lord and Lady Ashbourne.

Writing of nuns brings to mind the number of high-born women who have elected to spend their lives in the seclusion of a convent. The Duke of Norfolk has two sisters who are nuns: Lady Minna Howard belongs to the Carmelite Order, and Lady Etheldreda Howard is a Sister of Charity. Lady Edith Fielding, sister to Lord Denbigh, is another Sister of Charity, and cheerfully endures the rigors of a convent in China. Lady Maria Christina Bandini, daughter of Lord Newburgh, is also a Sister of Charity, and has been for many years in a convent on the Continent; Lady Frances Bertie, sister to Lord Abingdon, resides in a convent at Harrow; and Lady Leopoldine Keppel sister to Lord Albemarle, is a nun of the Sacred Heart.

Then Miss Mary and Miss Edith Clifford, sisters of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, are both nuns; Miss Ellen and Miss Maria Ffrench, sisters of Lord Ffrench, are also nuns; Miss Louise Dormer sister to Lord Dormer, is a nun; and yet another religieuse is Miss Cyesly Arundell, sister to the twelfth Lord Arundell of Wardour, Inland, in several instances, whole groups of sisters are lost to the world within the walls of their convents. No fewer than four sisters of the present and fourteenth Lord Herries are nuns, as are three sisters of the present and fourteenth Lord Petre. One of these is a Sister of Charity, and the others belong to the Order of the Good Shepherd, and reside in convents at Cardiff and Glasgow. And in bygone days there were four sisters of a dead and gone Lord Camoys who had one and all taken the veil, but most of these ladies have now passed away.

The people of Lancaster must feel deeply obliged to Lord Ashton, whose generosity enables them to claim the title of a progressive town without unduly burdening themselves by extravagant schemes. His Lordship seems to study the desires of the people and then establishes them by unique gifts. At present three instances of Lord Ashton's munificence are before the public: a Queen Victoria statue, for which Mr. Herbert Hampton was commissioned, costing £10,000 an ornamental structure in Williamson Park, which Mr. Belcher, R. A., has designed, and will cost £75,000, and new municipal buildings, to be erected according to plans by Mr. E. W. Mountford, costing £100,000. It is stated that Lord Ashton was prompted to make the gifts in order to help the building trades in Lancaster.

"G. B. S." is leaving England—for awhile. For several weeks Paris is to have him for her own and the reason is that he is to Rodin for a bust. Possibly he would have gone a little sooner, but that Mrs. Shaw has been very busy with the rehearsals of the play which she translated for the Stage Society, and which was performed recently. It is not at all an easy matter to imagine G. B. S. sitting still for any length of time or in any one pose. He will talk to you walking to and fro the full length of the room, or if he anchors himself so far as to stand still, he will shift his attitude ten times or more in a minute. Even when working he will sometimes walk, manuscript and fountain pen in hand and write as he walks. The first time I met him, in a charming room in Adelphi Terrace where wide windows command a lovely picture of the river and its fascinations—a picture beloved of Mrs. Shaw—he gave me an impression of that restless energy that craves for scope, mentally and physically, and must have it. Probably that is one of the reasons that a country house (within reach of London) has such an attraction for him. Quite recently Mrs. Shaw has done a lot of house hunting, and is still looking out for place with an old and not overlooked garden, where writing out of doors will be possible. Meantime, a house at Harmer Green is doing duty until a permanent and suitable one can be found.

Several years ago the late Sir Frank Lockwood was asked on the eve of the Long Vacation, what he proposed to do during the holidays. He eyed the questioner over for a moment, and then, with that characteristic twinkle of his, said: Well I have been thinking it over and things are so bad in the Courts that I am going to start a legal minstrel troupe, say, at Margate. We shall score heavily. Old——(naming a well-known judge still amongst us, though no longer on the Bench) will make a capital interlocutor, and I flatter myself I can play the bones with anyone. The star man of the troupe, however, will be Augustine Birrell. With his quick wit and his portentously solemn appearance, he was cut out for a corner man and he is bound to be a huge success. Yes, he went on musingly, I think we shall do capitally. Lockwood and Birrell were, of course the closest of friends, and the present Minister of Education wrote Lockwood's biography. For sometime after this humorous bit of quizzing Mr. Birrell was known to irreverent juniors as the corner man, and one hears the expression occasionally to this day.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, none to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

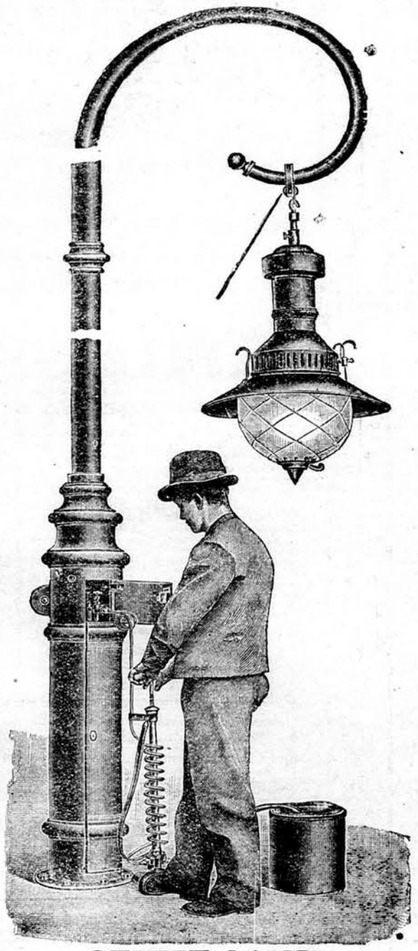
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

PURE SCOTCH JAMS.
JELLIES, MARMALADE,
HONEY AND GOLDEN SYRUP.
TART FRUIT.

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY.
KARACHI.
CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.



STREET LAMP.

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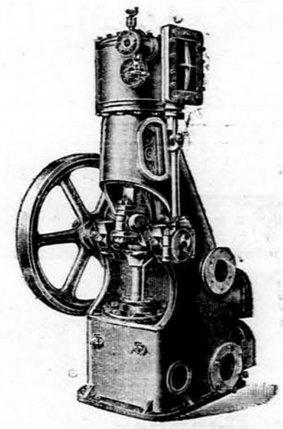

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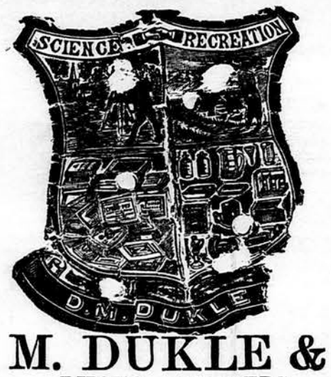

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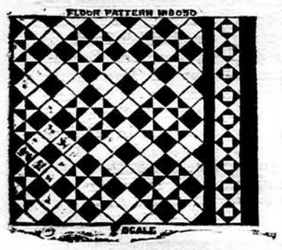

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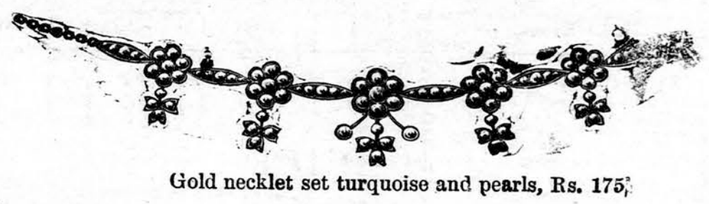

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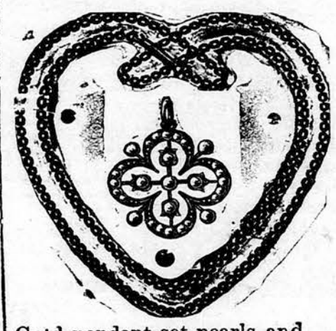
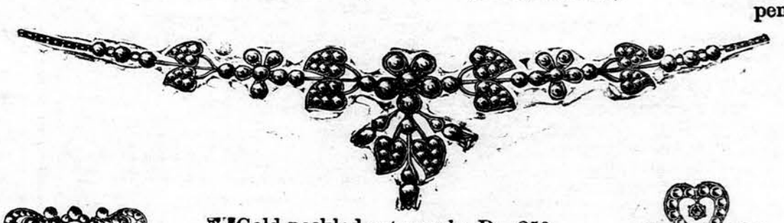
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

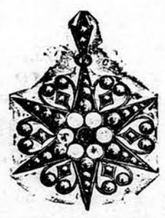


Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

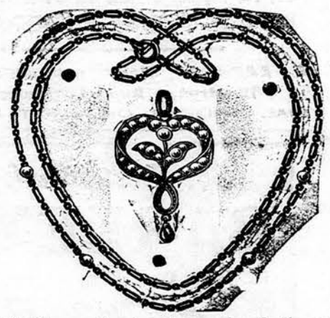
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

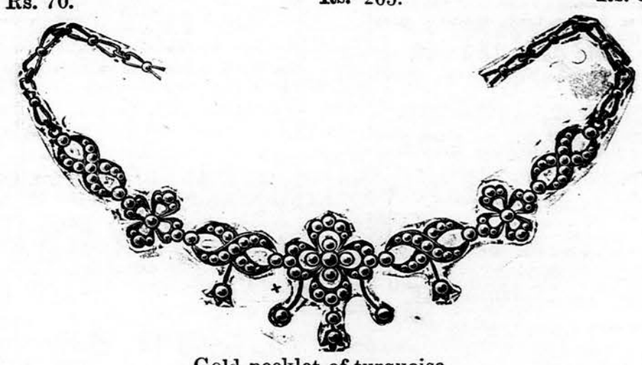
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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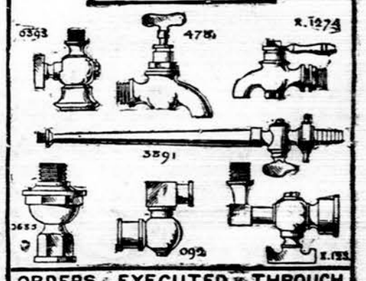

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